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nd Truth.

43.

TICE.

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he above title, will be into the fore January I, 1844, ca-e Colored and Indian re-nt and modern writings, is not somely bound in calikia-dollar. A liberal discoun-duals who remit orders for a

mittee of a work called story of the Colored and le-tice that they have appoint an agent for the circulates horized to give lectures subject haid, take subscip-pages the interest of the work.

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OYD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII.---NO. 46. IRELAND.

n the Dublin News Letter. Repeal Association. ened meeting of the members of ras held yesterday, in the Corn Ex-

mee to bring forward one of the (according to the advertisement) was received by the association was a letter that conpology for slavery in the negro s read, he tar. offence against what made it worse, the writers o interest personally in slavery prohibited in their district. It k that Irishmen, without any ocates of slavery, and his strong re considerably heightened by Morpeth (the best Englishman land) gave of them, when he was anti-slavery meeting, that the people of color in America oud cries of 'shame.' It was and it was therefore necessary and it was and from slavery as poles. [Hear.] In that opin-ell] prepared the following ad-

to whom the address from the Association on the subject n the United States of America agreed to the following report:

mey. Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Esq., Vice-President; Patrick M. L. P. Cody. Esq., T. Connolly, Esq., Banner, Esq., the Executive Commit-ucional Repeal Association: ooms, Dublin, 11th Oct. 1843.

We have read with the deepest afed with some surprise, and much tailed and anxious vindication crime that has ever stained huof men of color in the United We are lost in utter amazersion of mind and depravity of ddress evinces. How can the table, the humane, the noble ish heart have become extinct ow can your nature be so totally ou should become the apologists at execrable system which makes of his fellow-man—destroys the ral and social virtues, condemns norality, and irreligion, millions of res, renders the slave hopeless of rates oppression by law, and in the areal a Constitution? It was not carned this cruelty. Your mothers and humane; their bosoms overney of human charity. Your sisy, many of them, still amongst us, in all that is good and benevolent in How, then, can you have bed? How can your souls have be-ha darkness blacker than the neou say you have no pecuniary inter-Would that you had, for it very. Would that you had, for it palliation of your crime. But, alas! led upon us the horror of beholding er advocates of despotism in its most of slavery in its most loathsome and We were, unhappily, prepared fearful exhibition of this descrips been a testimony borne against th or descent, in America, by a per-ned as to the facts, and incapable of srepresentation; a noble of nature of titled birth; a man gifted with the he great, the good Lord Morpeth. he House of Commons, boldly asserted al morality of the poorer classes of yother people. He, the best friend axon race that Ireland or the Irish s sixon race that freland or the friend the, amidst congregated thousands at in London, mournfully but firmly de-hish in America as being amongst the softhe negro slaves, and other men of erefore, our solemn and sacred duty in words already used, and much misyou, to 'come out of her,' not thereask you to come out of America, but ncils of the iniquitous, and out of the of the wicked, who consider man a property, and liberty an inconvenience. t, and do not invite you to return to volunteer defenders of slavery, surthousand crimes, would find neither

support amongst native, uncontami-Your advocacy of slavery is founderror. You take for granted that

property of his fellow-man-you of indignation of those who would not of their 'property,' and thereby G HOUSE You forget the other side of the pic-ED SEAMEN. ave to inform such c neither sorrow nor sympathy for the those who are iniquitously compelled affluence of others—those who work ton, that he has opened to for their accommodat at No. 5, San Caurt Stothel Charch,) and will atronage. Ne pains will be in seen and their situation pleasant. who toll without recompense, who is in procuring for others the splenforget the sufferings of the wretched who are deprived of their ALL without any on are redress. If you yourselves, all of one of you were, without crime or of the property of the suffering of the suffering without crime or of the suffering were compelled to work from sungless with the suffering were compelled to work from sungless without wages complied to work from sungless without and we will be supported to work from sungless without any way without any way without any way without any way was a sungle way where we want was a sungle way was a RLES A. BATTISTI Sun Court Street, Be ithout wages, supplied only with Perfect Holiness rgy, by Wm. Law, on f God in man, as the o n this city. AGIN, General Agent Perfectionist Publications

E LIBERATOR. wies, Hartferd; John Land Warrier, John Land Wanner, Cantipory, New-York City, ... James C. Fuller, Siack, Waterloo; John Yardiey, Rushville; las Howell, Alleghony; Howell, Allegham,
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Medina;—Abnet G. Kit
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le, Certsvills;—A. Brech T PAGE.] Postmuster may esclublisher of a newspaper, ird person, and frank it oney should always de

LIBERATOR: SHED EVERY FRIDAY, ATERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL. Williams, General Agent: relating to the pecuniary con-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

AGENTS.

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath; Wm. A. Dunn, Hallowell New-Hampshine. - N. P. Rogers, Concerd; - Wil-liam Wilbur, Dozer; - Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vaumont. - John Bement, Roodstock ; -- Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, WestNewburg;
Jno. L. Lord, Newburgport; — Luther Boutell, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg; — J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Stringfield; — John Levy, Lowell; — Josiah V. Marshall, Dorshester und ereinity; — Richard
C. French, Falt River; Issac Anstan, Nantucket;
— Elias Richards, Heymouth; — B. P. Rice, Worcester; —
Wine C. Stone, Waterten; — A. Beurse, Centreville;
Israel Perkins, Lynn; — B. Fredman, Brewster; Joseph Beown, Indover; — Joseph L. Noyen, Georgetown; — John Clement, Townsend; Georga W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, dishburnham.

Ruode-181489.— Amateney Paine, Providence

Ruode-Island .- Amarancy Paine, Providence;-Wm. Adams, Paintucket;-Gee. S. Gould, Warwick.

[T For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 671.

last time, we call upon you to come out of the councils of the slave-owners, and at all events, to free yourselves from participating in their guilt. Irishmen, I call on you to join in crushing slavery, and in giving liberty to every man, of every caste, creed and color.

The question was put from the chair, and carried mid unanimous acclamation.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Com Mr. O'Connell wished to observe that this composition was his own. (Hear, hear.) He, of course, submitted it to the Committee before bringing it up, and it was unanimously approved of by them. There was one remarkable circumstance connected with it, and it was this; that while he was dictating it to

was one remarkable circumstance connected with it, and it was this; that while he was dictating it to Mr. Daunt, who was good enough to take it down, Hogan the sculptor was modelling his statue, so that he was standing for Hogan, and denouncing slavery at one and the same moment. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Be it for good or ill, he was proud to be the writer of that address, (loud cheers.) for he longed to see the day when Irishmen all over the world would unite in repudiating with scorn and indignation the execrable doctrine that man can, under any circumstances, be the tyrant of his fellowman. (Hear.) Before sitting down, he wished just to observe, that he had been made to say, by one of the newspapers, that all the great offices in America were filled by Irishmen, or something to that effect. He had said nothing of the kind; what he said was, that many Irishmen in America had risen to the highest offices of the State, by their merit and energy, and the fact was undeniable. (Hear, hear.) He begged leave to move that the address be received and adopted by the association. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gordon, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the address, said it was peculiarly painful to think that Irishmen should sanction this horrible system—the predecessors of almost the whole race of Irishmen, and perhaps the immediate predecessors of some Irishmen in America, had at a former period been exported and treated as slaves. He had documents in his possession which showed that to single individuals, license had been granted to export so many as 5000, 3000, and 2000 Irishmen each as slaves, who were exported accordingly to the West Indies and other places. It was the more painful to reflect on their conduct when it was considered that they themselves had exchanged the oppressions and mischief of a semi-colonial government for a happy, free, and prosperous refuge in the United States.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

Use the Present Opportunity.

Will those persons, who think it is not time to do any thing about abolition yet, be pleased to tell us when it will be time? The pressure of a great evil is lightened, and the anguish of a severe suffering abated, by looking forward to an hour when it will cease. If we are obliged to bear heavy burdens without a prospect of relief, our spirits sink beneath their loads. But let a ray of hope gild the horizon, and strength and courage awake; the intervening portion of time seems already past; we live in the future, and bear with patience and resignation the trials of the present. But when will this happy season arrive? What are the signs of that happy season arrive? What are the signs of that happy season arrive? If certain events are to take place, or different circumstances from these in which we are now placed surround us, before a successful effort can be made for the freedom of the slave, those who know so well that now is not the proper time, ought to inform us what these events or circumstances are. If abalitionists could discern them, perhaps they would be more calm and gentle, willing to wait God's time, and to believe that his colored children are now suffering, only because he sees it best that they should do so; and that hereafter they will receive an ample recompense for all they are now enduring. And so it still be. But, in Use the Present Opportunity. sees it best that they should do so; and the ter they will receive an ample recompense for all they are now enduring. And so it will be. But, in the mean time, have see no duties to perform toward them? Has not our Creator committed to us the them? world's goods than ourselves? And will he not call us to account for looking supinely on, while sighs, groans, and tears, which we might prevent, are

rising up as witnesses against us?
'R is not time yet.' But when will it be time?
Has the demon of oppression received permission to reign in our land for a stated term? If so, when is

Has the demon of oppression received permission to reign in our land for a stated term? If so, when is his dominion to cease? Those who know that now is not the right time to rise in rebellion against him, should tell us.

The framers of our Constitution permitted slavery to continue a little longer, believing that a more convenient season would appear for doing away with it entirely. More than thrice the term contemplated by them has past, and does its utter cessation appear nearer now than then? Are the bonds of slavery gradually loosening, and slaves gradually rising to take their stand among freemen? Have not all the evils that would have attended emancipation then, increased to a tenfold degree? Will those who have inherited absolute power from a long line of ancestors be more ready to resign it, than persons who must have felt that they and their immediate progenitors held it by an unjust title? Are the community growing more simple in their tastos and habits? Will they at some future time be more likely to change the luxurious style of living, which slave labor enables them to enjoy? Are they growing more virtuous, humble and self-denying? Will they hereafter need less the unresisting slave, on whom they can let loose all those passions which they are obliged to restrain in their intercourse with their fellow-citizens? Is the love of money declining? Will the slaveholder ever be more willing to give up what he considers his property than at present?

Those who are sure that the rash conduct of the

ing to give up what he considers his property than at present?

Those who are sure that the rash conduct of the abolitionists injures the cause they are endeavoring to promote, ought to show them a more excellent way. No one would waste his strength in giving premature blows, if he knew when the precise moment would arrive for striking with effect.

Persons who are confident that abolitionists are wrong, ought to reveal the secret of what is right; or, if they are not in possession of it, reflect whether any thing better than what is now doing can be reasoned out.

Abolitionists have a single object in view. If they can be convinced that they are taking a wrong or circuitous road to reach that object, most gladly will they turn to the more direct path. But those who refuse to guide, should cease to censure,

Evils of long standing draw after them a train of consequences, which cannot be averted by their re-

who refuse to guide, should cease to censure,

Evils of long standing draw after them a train of
consequences, which cannot be averted by their romoval. The sin of slavery has long been allowed
in our land. That its withering effects will be felt,
long after emancipation has taken place, no one who
knows any thing of human nature or of history
can doubt. The limbs which have been chained in
a dungeon cannot, in the first moment of their freedom, possess the vigor and firmness which the constant use of air and exercise give; or the eye that
has been deprived for a long time of the light of
heaven, at once gaze steadily upon its brightness.

When the responsibilities of life are committed to
those who have so long been prevented from assuming them; when the moral powers of a large population, who have been taught little of the difference
between right and wrong, are called into exercise,
sin and suffering must abound for a time. But will
delay prevent these troubles? Are not the causes
which will produce them daily and hourly increasing? Instead of attempting to fly from what we
cannot escape, will it not be better to turn and look
it in the face; receive it as the punishment of our
past disobedience; and endeavor, by our future conduct, to hasten the happy time when 'the will of
God shall be done on earth, even as it is done in
heaven?

M. H. A.

#### NOVEMBER 17, 1843. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

yet we cannot help asserting that in that Constitution the words "elavery" or "slave" are not to be found. There are indeed the words "persons bound to labor." But it is not said how bound; and a constitution with a reference to the Declaration of Independence, which is it basis, would not hesitate to decide that 'bound to labor' output, in a court of justice, to mean 'bound by contract to labor,' and should not be held to imply 'forced or compelled to labor,' in the absence of all contract, and for the exceeding to agree this point with you, as we promise the second of these. However, we repeat have do not deign to agree this point with you, as we promise the second to the world our conviction of the exceeding to agree that declaration of the exceeding to the second that declaration the requirement of the exceeding the second to the second the second to the second to the second to the world our conviction of the exceeding the second to the

without the power of being opened. We really think that mon who came from generous and warmfeared Ireland, should shrink into nonentity rather than become the advocates and defenders of the system of slavery; but we trust that the voice of indignant Ireland will scathe them, and prevent them from repeating such a crime. In another point of view your address is, if possible, more culpable. You state that before the abolitionists proclaimed thought to have slavery abolished, several slaveholding. States were preparing for the gradual emancipation of their negroes, and that humane individuals in other States were about to adopt similar measures. We utterly deny your assertion, and we defy you to show any single instance of preparatory steps take by any State for the emancipation of the negroes he fore the abolition demand was raised. You violate truth in that assertion. There were no such preparations. It is a pure fiction, invented by slaveholders more strict, harsh, and cruel towards their wretched slaves, and that they would be more gentle and humane, if they were not afraid of the slaveholders more strict, harsh, and cruel towards their wretched slaves, and that they would be more gentle and humane, if they were not afraid of the slaveholders more strict, harsh, and cruel towards their wretched slaves, and that they would be more gentle and humane, if they were not afraid of the slaveholders more strict, harsh, and cruel towards their wretched slaves, and that they would be more gentle and humane, if they were not afraid of the same spirit that the criminal calumniates his prosecutor, and the felon revites his accuser. It is, therefore, utterly untrue that the elaveholders have made the chair of the program of the prophetic apprehension of the p

the miventages would be most abundantly counterbalanced and compensated for by the infinitely greater number of persons who would thus be restored to
that greatest of human blessings—personal liber.
Thus the noble Benthamite maxim, of doing the
greatest possible good to the greatest possible number, would be amply carried into effect by the emancipation of the negroes. You charge the abolitionist as with a crime, that they encouraged a negro flying from Kentucky to steal a horse from an inhabitant of Ohio in order to aid him if necessary in
making his escape. We are not, upon full reflection,
sufficiently versed in casuistry to decide whether
under such circumstances the taking of the horse
would be an exensable act or not. But even conceding that it would be sinful, we are of this quite
certain, that there is not one of you that address we,
who, if he were under similar circumstances, that is,
having no other means of escaping perpetual slavely,
would not make free with your neighbor's horse to
effectuate your just and reasonable purpose. And
we are also sure of this, that there is not one of you,
who if he were compelled to spend the rest of his
life as a personal slave, worked, and beaten, and solid,
and transferred from hand to hand, and separated at
his master's esprice from wife and family; consigned to ignorance, working without rewards, without any other stimulant to the
ham me of pickpocket, thief, or felon, would not be to
courteous a name for the being who kept you in such
that does not not not only only on the state of the cathions, and
pecuniarily disinterested advocates of human slavetrace of humanity as to become the voluntary and
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and pecuniarily disinterested advocates of human slavetrace of humanity as to become the voluntary
and pecuniarily disinterested advocates of human slav property of man, with a slittle doubt, hesitation, orrepagnance, as if you were speaking of the beasts of the field. It is this that fills us with uter astonishment—it is this that makes us disclain you as countrymen. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that you breatted your anal air in Ireland. Ireland, the first of all the nations of the earth that abolished the dealing in slaves—the slave-trade of that day was, curiously enough, a slave-trade in British youths—Ireland, that never committed an offence against men of color—Ireland, that never fitted out a single vessel for the treffic in blood on the African coast. It is, to be sure, afflicting and heart-rending to us to think that so many of the Irish in America should be so degenerate as to be amongst the worst enemies of the people of color. Alsa, slas! we have that fact placed beyond doubt by the indisputable testimony of Lord Morpott. This is a foul blot that we would fain wipe off the escutcheon of expatriated Irishmen. Have you enough of the genuine Irishman left annongst you to ask, what it is we require your to do? It is this—

'First—We call pony you, in the sacred name of humanity, never again to volunteer on behalf of the oppressor, nor even for any self-interest to vindicate that heinous crime, personal slavery.

'Scondly—We ask you to assist in every way you can in promoting the education of the free men of color, the full benefit of all the rights and franchizes of a freeman, in whatever state he may inhabit.

'Pourthy—We ask you to assist in obtaining for the free man of color, the full benefit of all the rights and franchizes of a freeman, in whatever state he may inhabit.

'Pourthy—We ask you to exert yourselves in every your sore your for the man of color, in every takes, the benefit of trial by jury, and septially the propose—why should not the Irish imitate then in that vitue?

'Sixihly—We ask you to exert yourselves in all the ways you possibly can to put an end to the inits that he have a suppossible. The breeding of above all thinks t pre possió i way to induce alave-so-mers to emancis francischave several secucius for this proposaun control to frain inductive dan in the vive of the control of the first the first the in the vive of the first the first the in the vive of the control of the control of the first first the in the vive of the control of the control of the control of the control of the most heims kind, and if there were no other rime committed by the Americans, the advise two solid place the advocates, supporters, and of triminals.

Secentity—We ask you to use every exertion in you power to present the abolition of slavery in the lowest grave of criminals.

Secentity—We ask you to use every exertion in you power to present the abolition of slavery the Congress in the District of Columbia.

Secentity—We ask you to use every exertion in you power to present the abolition of slavery the Congress in the District of Columbia.

Secentity—We ask you to use every exertion into the complete the congress, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold negroes, and shore all the petitions of the werehold ne

same spirit that the criminal calumniates his prosecutor, and the felon reviles his accuser. It is, therefore, utterly untrue that the slaveholders have made the chains of the negro more heavy through any fear of abolition. Yet, if you fell the truth—if the fact be that the negro is made to suffer for the zeal of the abolitionists—if he is treated with increased cruelty by reason of the fault of the friends of abolition, then indeed, the slaveholders must be a truly satanic race. Their conduct, according to you, is diabolical. The abolitionists commit an offence, and the unhappy negroes are punished. The abolitionists violate the law of property, and the penalty of their crime is imposed upon the negro! Can any thing be more repugnant to every idea of justice. Yet this is the truth of your statement. We, on the other hand, utterly deny the truth of your allegations: and where we find you calumniate the slave-holders, we become their advocates against your calumny. You calumniate everybody—slaves, abolitionists and slave-owners, framers of Constitutions, makers of laws—everybody—slaves, and here we hades terms by way of rent from the negroe of laws—everybody—slaves, abolitionists and slave-owners, framers of Constitutions, makers of laws—everybody—litionists can be succeeded alumning everybody—slaves and slave-owners, framers of Constitutions, makers of laws—everybody—litionists and slave-owners, framers of Constitutions, makers of laws—everybody—slaves, abolition-litionists can be succeeded to the league of the heaves the only persons that deserved to the negroes, who were the only persons that deserved compensation. It was given to the sory length of the mengroes, who were the only persons that d holders, we become their advocates against your calumny. You calumniate everybody—slaves, abotitionists and slave-owners, framers of Constitutions, makers of laws—everybody! The slaveholders are not favorites of ours; but we will do them justice, and will not permit you to impute an impossible crime to them. You tell us, with an air of triumph, that public opinion in your country is the great lawgiver. If it be so, how much does it enhance the guilt of your conduct, that you seek to turn public opinion against the slave, and in favor of the slaveholder? It hat you laud the master as generous and humane, and disparage, as much as you can, the unhappy slave, instead of influencing, as Irishmen ought to do, the public mind in favor of the presence? You carry your exaggerations to a ludicrous pitch, denoting your otter ignorance of the history of the human race. You say, 'that the negro is really inferior as a race—that slavery has stamped its debasing influence upon the Alrican—that between him and the white, almost a century would be required to elevate the character of the one, and to destroy the antipathies of the other.' You add—we use your words—"The very odor of the negro is almost insufferable to the white; and, however much humanity may lament it, we make no reach declaration, when we say the two races cannot the share make and carried declaration, when we say the two races cannot are the hardest terms by way of rent from the nemalest terms by way of rent from the nemalest terms by way of rent from the nemalest terms by way of rent from the nemality on the human is of constitutions, and that the British power to still he largest possible quantity of the kindly negro; and have also endeavored to extent the hardest terms by way of rent from the nemality of cannot have also endeavored to extent the kindly negro; and have also endeavored to extent the mality of carriers in the largest possible quantity of the sumantity of the kindly negro; and have also endeavored to extent the kindly negro; and have also ende one, and to destroy the antipathies of the other. You hade, where you are given, supplied only with the control of the white and, however of the part of the white and, however of the part of the same to treat the part of the par

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Anti-Slavery in Succrappa, Me. SACCRAPPA, Nov. 4, 1843.

DEAR FRIEND: I came here last summer on a professional visi I came here last summer on a professional visit, and remained about two weeks. I did not neglect, at that time, to feel for the anti-slavery pulse of the public, and thought there was a little beating thereof, but feared I might not find, after all, quite so much as seemed to exist. I took rooms at a boarding-house, kept by Mrs. Mary A. Plummer, nominally a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. I found her to be a woman who had a soul to feel for the woes of suffering humanity, an intellect that could distinguish between truth and empty pretensions, and a moral courage that dares to think and give utterance to her thoughts in the midst of a community priest-ridden to a degree that would receive commendation from the Pope of Rome, or from community priest-ridden to a degree that would receive come endation from the Pope of Rome, or from the clergy of Bath, in this State. Here I found Moses Hill, a Methodist minister, of whom I had some slight knowledge. He informed me that he was one of the 14 delegates in the General Conference of 1836, who voted against the pro-slavery resolutions passed by that body, and also to the General Conference of 1840, in which he took anti-slavery ground. Mr. Mordough, the Congregational minister, is also a professed abolitionist; and I was told that there had been an anti-slavery society of upwards of sixty members, but that it is now dead. Dead I am sure it is—but not buried, for I constantly perceive the stench of its rotten, mouldering carcass; ceive the stench of its rotten, mouldering carcass; and should it have a successor like itself, that, too, will die, and rot above ground. It must have been a sickly child at its birth, and I believe died of

Mrs. Plummer expressed a wish that I should give some lectures on slavery, which I was quite willing to do. A friend spoke to brother Hill, and he called to see me. He said that he had spoken to brother Mordough about it, who demured, saying, he did not know but that I might be 'a radical.' I answer-ed, 'If there is any truth that bro. Mordough is afraid of, let him say what it is.' I asked what he meant by a radical; for that, if I lectured, I should attack slavery wherever I could find it. On that point, he would find me as radical as it was possible for man to be. He said he had no objection to that, but he to be. He said he had no objection to that, but he was against attacking the principles upon which the church was established. I told bro. Hill there might be many questions upon which we might be at issue, but I did not consider them legitimate subjects to be introduced in an anti-slavery lecture, however appropriate in another place; that I should lecture against American slavery, and if it fled for refuge into bro. Mordough's church and pulpit, I would follow it there, and attack it with the 'sword of the Spirit,' allowing it no quarter: and then if I was refused a allowing it no quarter; and then if I was refused a place to speak in, I would blow them all up, for I would get up on a stump or pile of boards, and lecture out-doors, come what might. Brother Hill smiled at the zeal I expressed, saying that it was all right, and that he had no objection to being 'blown up,' provided he was 'blown up fairly'—the only way I meant to do it. I gave him distinctly to understand that in lecturing against American slavery, I should introduce nothing that was irrelevant to that subject. Well, it was Sunday, and the practice was to have

rveil, it was cultary, and the practice was to have prayer meetings in all the houses of worship in the evening; but the prayer meeting in the Methodist house was relinquished, and the house allowed for me to lecture in. Bro. Hill opened the meeting with singing and prayer, but was obliged to go home, hi wife being sick. The audience was about the sam as would have attended the prayer meeting, and lectured an hour and a half. I took the constitutional or national part of the subject for that evening and also presented many facts from American slavery as it is, and proposed to lecture again the next evening. There was perfect quiet and good order, and only two or three persons left the house during evening. There was periect quiet and good order, and only two or three persons left the house during the lecture. So far, so good. The weather on Monday and Monday evening was stormy, so that the appointed meeting did not take place. Two other pointments were made during the week, which led from the same cause. The next Sunday, I applied for the use of the house again for that evening Brother Hill said he would consult the brethren, who upon consultation, were unwilling to relinquish the prayer meeting again for the sake of the slave. prayer meeting again for the sake of the slave. I went to the prayer meeting, which was more fully attended than my lecture, the wenther being good After a number of persons had prayed and spoken among whom was bro. Hill, not one of whom mentioned the processification. tioned the poor suffering slave, (had they forgotten or had they never thought of him? I asked them that question,) I addressed a few words to them in verhalf of practical Christianity, reminding them of the two and a half millions of heathen in our country. made such by our government and religion. There were a few responses of amen to my remarks, which I am compelled to believe, were intended to cause the arrows to glance from the mark, and resist the personal application of the truths which they acknowledged I spoke. At the close of the meeting, I asked for the house to lecture in on Monday evening Brother Hill said be presumed there would be no objection; and then another brother said he presumed these would have no histories. sumed there would be no objection, and as no objection was made, it was understood that I would lecture against American slavery on Monday evening.

Well, Monday evening came, and the bell rung the house was lighted, and about twenty persons attended the lecture. I presented some anti-slavery

truth for about an hour, and appointed another lec-ture for the next evening. On Tuesday evening when I intended to consider the connexion of the religion of the country with slavery, there were five persons in attendance; two of them were children! ad not announced that I would consider that par of the subject, so that there was manifestly a design to give the whole subject the go-by, while appearing to favor it. I am compelled to draw the following inference: If I had at first declared to brother Hill, that I was no radical—that I had no fellowship with that I was no radical—that I had no reliowship will the sentiments of Garrison—I have no doubt that he would have communicated the same to bro Mordough and that they would have encouraged and urged such people to attend the lectures. If they had urged such an attendance, I have no doubt that the house would have been filled every evening, even though I should have handled the church without gloves, and exposed all her iniquity and hypocrisy. But I did not say all her iniquity and hypocrisy. But I did not say that I was or was not a radical; though I did say that if I introduced nothing but legitimate anti-sla-very matter into my lectures, nobody had any thing ith my private sentiments on any other sub to do with my private sentiments on any other sac-jects. So, I suppose, the presumption was, that I was a radical, and therefore the people should not hear me on a subject in which we were all agreed.

The people here are so completely in leading

hear me on a subject in which we were all agreed.

The people here are so completely in leadingstrings, that 'they will not crook a finger' without
orders; and then I have reason to believe they will
not dare to disobey. I believe I state a fact when I
say, that the members of the Congregational church
in this place dare not go to any other meeting, for
fear of the ministerial lash. With the other sects, I
believe it is not quite so bad, although for the church
their veneration is fully developed and stone-blind.
I conversed with several persons—professed aboli-I conversed with several persons—professed aboli-tionists. They had been thinking and talking of sending to Portland for one Elder Moulton to come and lecture, but had not done it. [I believe no me eting-house in Portland can be got for true abo-lition lecturers to speak in.] They had talked of getting a lecturer from abroad to lecture against slavery, so as to get up some 'excitement,' that they might form a new anti-slavery society. They said they could do nothing without speaks against might form a new anti-slavery society. They said they could do nothing without an excitement. Steriling abolitionists, who act from principle, don't need excitements to cause them to act; but when an individual, influenced by nothing but love of truth and sympathy for the oppressed, offered to lecture for them without money and without price, they passed by on the other side. No wonder their anti-slavery society starved, and each it could not be suffered to death it could not be suffered to death. society starved to death; it could not bear strong meat—its stomach was too delicate—and yet nothing else could keep it alive. It wanted ardent spirit, (excitement,) which would produce a momentary exhibitration, and then leave it a corpse. So much for the anti-alivery of Secretary.

(excitement,) which would produce a momentary exhibitaration, and then leave it a copse. So much for the anti-slavery of Saccrappa.

I have tried constantly to think well of those ecctarians, who profess to be abolitionists, and shall still try to think well of those whom I have not tested. I have constantly endeavored to believe they were what they professed, till I have tried them and often that I have tried are abolitionists, I am forced to the following conclusions. Take the Methodist for illustration. Such is their church order, that it says, practically—not literally—'the clorgy are the church; the laity are the inheritance—the property of the church. They have nothing to do with any question of discipline or ecclesiastical action, but to obey. It is therefore not necessary that they should piscuss or unongarans any such question. When we, the clergy, are ready to act against slavery, or any other sin, we will do it, and then proclaim our doings as a law which is not to be discussed, but obeyed. When the General and annual Conferences decide to expel slavery from the church, the people will not refuse to abide by that decision. Until they are ready so decide, there is no need to enlighten the people

upon the subject; for they have nothing to say or do, but to submit quietly to whatever rules now exist, or shall be made.'

So with the Congregationalists and Baptists, in their associated capacity. Though ostensibly and nominally independent, they have formed a union, like the union of the States, and co-extensive with the political union—for the Presbyterians and Congregationalists make the union complete—therefore, the pretence that they have no connexion with slavery, because the Baptist and Congregational societies are independent, is rank premeditated falsehood and hypocrisy. For they have relinquished their independence by associating, and cannot regain or repossess it, except by secession from said association. They are the more guilty, for they are the voluntary supporters of that 'sum of all villanies.' They, like the Methodists, say practically—'The clergy are the church—when they are ready to act, all the people have to do is to obey, asking no questions.' This can be the only rational reason why anti-slavery clergymen are silent in their pulpit and meeting-house on the subject of slavery. The people are only made to support the elergy, and to obey them.

I have been informed that the clergy of this place, notwithstanding their anti-slavery professions, never mention the subject in their religious meetings. The Freewill Baptist minister claims to be an exception. Or, if they do, it somehow happens to be when those who would feel interested in the matter are absent, and those that happen to be present, on those scarce occasions, do not think enough of the rarity to men.

who would feel interested in the matter are absent, and those that happen to be present, on those scarce occasions, do not think enough of the rarity to mention it to those who have not been so fortunate as to share in the luxury.

'Consistency is a jewel.' These same professed abolitionists, with the clergy at their head, who could not give the cause of the slave any attention, or share in their sympathies because a supposed radical was to address them, had a meeting on the 16th of Oct. ocnsider 'the sanctification of the Sabbath,' at which the fourth commandment was contended for as perpetually binding upon Christians. I love and reverence the first day of the week, as commemorative of the resurrection of my Redeemer, and consequently can conceive of no day more appropriate for assembling to consider the great truths of his doctrine. But I ask the clergy to produce a single passage in assembling to consider the great truths of his doctrine. But I ask the clergy to produce a single passage in the whole Bible, to shew that the fourth commandment has any reference to the first day of the week, and I will acknowledge it perpetually binding upon me; but, until they can do it, I charge them, upon their own principles, with making void the law of God by their own traditions, and teaching for doctrine the commandments of men.

D. S. GRANDIN D. S. GRANDIN.

Henry Clay and the Political Parties.

There are, and always have been, a class of men in the community, in Church and in State, who occupy a very conspicuous position in society, having one or more objects in view, the success of which depends on crushing all unpopular causes, (however just and humane those causes may be,) that conflict with their party policy; and also in pretendedly espousing them in proportion as they become popular.

Among this class, at the present time. may be found not only ministers, and false teachers of Christ's precepts, who preach for vain-glory and gold; but Clay advocates, more especially editors tools as they are of party demagogues, working to the extent of their power to raise Henry Clay, that slaveholder, the prince of demagogues, to the high-est office in the gift of the people!

What can we think of the bonesty of any editor,

or advocate of either of the political parties, who claim to be friends of the slave, the advocates of civil and religious liberty, and hold up men for the Chief Magistracy, whose principles are so adverse to republicanism, so wedded to slavery, as are those of

Henry Clay?

What is most palpably inconsistent is, some, if not all of his friends, and the whig journals at the North, claim to be abolitionists. And what is most deeply to be deplored, by those who have a heart for the speedy abolition of slavery, they palm themselves on a large portion of the people as such!

I will not say but there are some who would strike the chains off the limbs of every slave, if they could, without deserting their dear Harry. But they cannot. Slavery to them is far more tolerable than the sacrifice of this demagogue.

Thus, it is as possible to serve the devil, and love God supremely at the same time, as it is for the Clay party and its leaders to be abolitionists.

Again—I have no doubt many of Clay's friends yould be bester they know fall well if he were

would be hetter placed in the well, if he were

not pledged to the South to support their favorite in-institution, his election would be a false issue; and such a failure they cannot think of! For to them the triumph of party constitutes their meat and drink—their life and support.

I am induced to dwell more upon the Clay party

than on the democratic party, not that I have the slightest predilection for either, but because I am inclined to think that the latter is more honest in openly avowing its opposition to abolitionists, and therefore less dangerous.

The Clay faction seem not altogether unaware of MAN WITH BEGETTING HER WITH CHILD.

the great moral power now being exerted upon the nation by the abolitionists. They assume as much of the character of anti-slavery as will best suit the that NO PERSON SHALL JOIN IN MARour modern priesthood, in point of policy, to every discerning eye. Priests know that the church is with every abomination connected with sla-But with them the church is so much more Be it sacred than humanity and Christ, that they are ever on the alert to repel every attack upon it. But while they oppose the abolitionists, with much sanctity and priestly holiness, all in one breath, they condemn slavery as far as the public voice will insure them safety and ecclesiastical strength at the North and South. It is the same with political demagogues. They now begin to dress themseves in the external garb of humanity to the slave, while within they are full of rotten conservatism, and all manner of uncleanness. They have no other object in view but the triumph of party, and their individual

aggrandizement.

Who, then, that has a common perception of right and wrong, cannot detect the dissembling, double-dealing, and intrigues of the abettors of party

deinagogues? denagogues?

What honest man, who values his own rights, and is true to liberty, his country and his God, will support so infamous a character for President of the United States as Henry Clay? I call him infamous, the right call will be a consequent to the consequ in view of his acts, and because he is ever ready to sacrifice the interests and rights of Northern free-men to promote slavery, and secure southern despots all the offices of trust and power; because he is not only a slaveholder, but would banish a portion of free American citizens from the land of their birth, could be give Colonization its needed power! Does any one inquire why I denounce Clay above all other statesmen? I answer, because I among of that properied alleas when he would like one of that proscribed class whom he would drive m their native country, to that deadly climate led Liberia. Henry Clay a patriot, a philantro called Liberia. pist, end hostile to slavery! How prepas blasphemous as to call Satan God.

> Liberty Party Inconsistency. ABINGTON, Nov. 4th, 1843.

Ma. EDITOR: The position assumed by the Liberty party, in regard to the two great political parties, and the course pursued by them in relation to the Ecclesiastical Associations of our country, is proving them to be hypocritical, and as much or more unprincipled than the political parties they so much denounce. Here we see them crying out, with all their might, against the positions are covered of their connections with slathe parties, on account of their connexion with sla-very, and calling for a distinct political organiza-tion; while these same individuals are in full fel-lowship with, and directly countenance and support, those ecclesiastical organizations, which Mr. Birney those ecclesiastical organizations, which Mr. Birm has declared are the 'BULWARKS' of this accurs has declared are the 'BULWARKS' of this accurs those ecclesiastical organizations, which Mr. Birney has declared are the 'BULWARKA' of this accursed system! O! how inconsistent it is, to vote for design of the property of the sufferings of the poor slave! You must not vote for a pro-slavery politician, nor for any one connected for the property of the churches at the South; and any one who brings your conduct in question, is an enemy to religion—an infidel! I do not wonder Cummings could not answer the question satisfactory to himself, when he was interrogated, how he could remain in connexion with the Methodist church, while he assumed the position he did, in regard to the State, And if H. Cummings cannot answer the question, 'satisfactory to himself and others,' methinks it will be somewhat difficult for others in the Liberty party to answer the question satisfactorily.

An act retative to Slaves, their Manumission, &c.—
page 441 of Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted, &c. That for the future no negro,
mulatto or Indian slave shall be brought into this
State; and if any slave shall hereafter be brought
in, he or she shall be, and hereby is rendered immediately free, so far as respects personal freedom and
the enjoyment of signets access in the enjoyment of signets. the enjoyment of private property, in the same man the enjoyment of private property, in the same man-ner as the NATIVE INDIANS: provided nevertheless, that this act shall not be deemed to extend to the domestic slaves or servants of citizens of other States, or of FOREIGNERS travelling through the States, or of Foreigness traveling through the State, or coming to reside therein; nor to servants or slaves escaping from service or servitude in other States, or in foreign countries, and coming of their own accord into this State.

Sec. 2. And be in further enacted, That if any person shall bring into this State any slave or slaves, with the intent that they may thereby become free, or shall be adding or absting these or shall be adding or absting these or shall be adding or absting these or

free, or shall be aiding or abetting therein, he or she so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars for each slave so brought in, to be recovered by action of debt, &c.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that if any per-

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall conceal any negro or mulatto slave, or shall in any manner assist such slave in escaping from the lawful authority of his or her master, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be recovered, &c..

Sec. 4 forbids the carrying off of slaves against their convent and

seir consent, and Sec. 5 provides that for so doing the slave shall Sec. 5 provides that for so doing the slave shall be emancipated. Provided always, that in case any slave shall become criminally and notoriously unfaithful, and the owner thereof shall allege and make proof of the same, at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the county where such slave may reside, the said Court, after hearing said slave by his counsel, said slave being present in Court, may authorize and empower the said owner to transport said slave to any part of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That if any Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall transport or cause to be transported out of this State any slave or slaves, contrary to this act, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars for every slave so transported, to be recovered, &c. \* \* \* provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to extend to the masters or owners of domestic servents or slaves, being citizens of other States, or FOREIGNERS travelling through this State, or coming to reside therein: not to the mas-State, or coming to reside therein; nor to the mas-ters or owners of servants or slaves escaping from service or servitude in other States or foreign countries, and coming of their own accord into thi

State Sec. 8. Persons born after the first (1st) of March,

1784, free.
Sec. 9. Children how supported.
Sec. 9. Children how supported.
Sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 provide for the supported persons under and over 30 years. of manumitted persons under and over 30 years of age—the manner and terms of appeal from decisions of Town Councils.

BLACK-LAWS.

times, and the state of phone sentiment, in order to take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of those of their NEGRO, INDIAN OR MULATTO, on the pen take advantage of the ignorance of take advantage of the ignorance of those of their receivers, the party who are disposed to be honest men. These political deceivers bear a striking resemblance to and all such marriages shall be null and void.

Page 296. Blacks are not to be licensed to sell

intoxicating liquors, or employed as the agents of whites for that purpose.

Be it enacted, &c. That upon complaint being

made to any Town Council in this State of any free negro or mulatto who shall keep a disorderly house, or entertain any person or persons at UNSEASONA-BLE hours in an EXTRAVAGANT manner, such Town Council be and they are hereby empowered to exam-ine into the truth of the complaint, and if they shall find such free negro or mulatto guilty of the same, they may, if they think proper, break up from housekeeping such negro or m free negro or mulatto to exceeding two years. o or mulatto, and BIND out such

An Act to regulate the Militia. Sec. 1. Every able bodied white male citizen in Sec. I. Every able bodied white male citizen in this State, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and not exceeding the age of forty-five years, excepting persons absolutely exempted by the provisions of this act, and idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, paupers, vagabonds, and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be enrolled in the failitia, &c.

# SELECTIONS.

From the Morning Star.

First Anniversary of the Freewill Baptist Anti-Slavery Society. The Freewill Baptist Anti-Slavery

eat Falls, N. H., Oct. 18, 1843. Prayer by bro. Wm. Dick. Chose brother Benjamin D. Peck, President

Chose the following officers for the ensuing year

Thomas Perkins, President; Horace Webber, Samuel Whitney, T. P. Moulton, Vice-Presidents; G. P. Ramsey, Rec. Secretary; R. Dunn, Cor. Secre-Wm. Burr, Treasurer. Wm. Burr, E. Hutchins, J. B. Davis, J. L. Sir clair, E. Place, D. Swett, A. K. Moulton, H. ber, H. Chapman, E. H. Hart, Ez. Committee.

Passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That the direct tendency of American

slavery is, to deprive the colored population, both free and enslaved, of a knowledge of themselves, and of a knowledge of God, and to shut them out of Resolved, That slavery is a monarch crime, who strong hold we have not attacked presumptuously or inconsiderately; but under a sense of the imperative requirements of God, to do good to all men, and to do to others as we would have them do to us; and

that whatever may be the discouragements and ob-stacles we are called to encounter, nothing but death or emancipation shall terminate our warfare. Resolved, That the onward march of liberty for the last seventy years, predicts the certain down fall of slavery in the United States, and throughout

Resolved, That we deeply lament that any m Resolved, That we deeply latent that any mean-bers of our denomination should be engaged in so hopeless an effort, as opposing the onward march of the heaven-born principles of anti-slavery in our churches; and opposing the organ of the denomina-tion, for the high and holy stand it has taken on this

ubject.
 Resolved, That although we believe it inc sistent for ministers and Christians to enter into the wrangle of the party politics of our country, as they have hitherto existed—still we believe it to be the indispensable duty of the watchinen of Zion, to

tem; therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every person
professing adherence to the gospel of Christ, to enter his protest before public opinion against this sum
of all villanies.

2. That every church member, who, after having
duly considered this subject does not manifest un-

duly considered this subject, does not manifest un-equivocally, a perfect hatred to this system of iniquity, participates in the guilt.

3. Resolved. That true and rational anti-slavery

does not seek the overthrow, but the sanctification of the Sabbath, Church, Ministry and Government. Whereas, there is a disposition manifested by the South to annex Texas to the United States; and whereas, such annexation would prove injurious to the North, and greatly retard the triumph of liberty

Resolved, That it is the duty of every philan thropist, but especially every citizen of the North to use his utmost influence against such a union.

G. P. RAMSEY, Rec. Sec.

Epsom, N. H., Oct. 20, 1843.

\* This article drow forth many remarks relative In a greete drow forth many remarks relative to Christians voting. Some thought, as our laws depend upon the sword for support, they could not vote; others thought if Christians did not vote, the unprincipled would elect wicked men, and they would make bad laws—therefore it was their duty to exert their influence in choosing good men.

and set himself to examine such as he had not seen at home. In a few days, a 'Draft Act' was published, which has been already noticed in this Journal. That has since become law, and slavery may be said to be virtually abolished; inasmuch as a reterver neaner sanction, recognition nor protection from government. An open Proclamation, declaring slavery abolished, would have been more acceptable to the people of Englaud, but such a law was thought by the Council there to be inexpedient. The chief merit of the new Act, is due to Wm. Wilberrokee Bird, the Deputy-Governor, and President of the Council, with whom G. T. had a good deal of conversation on the subject. Since the Draft Act was published, his object had been to give it all the publicity he could; and so explaining to the native community, its nature and effects, as that it might be widely taken advantage of, and lead to the general and complete abolition of the slave system. Slavery has also been abolished in what are called 'The Straits' Settlements'—that is, at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca. Respecting the operations of the result of the new law, G. T. would do all in his power to acquire information, up to the last moment of his stay in India.

favorite and cherished alavery doctrines most effectually. And if Mr. Clay had been there, and felt the force of some of the sarcasm and argument of this man, once a slave, he would have crept rendering exertion of any kind painful. As he was in India, however, for the purpose of working, and had a great deal to do in a very short time, he did not suffer the heat to overcome him; though he sighed for a colder climate, and would welcome with rapture the first breeze wafted to him from the hills of Scotland.

hills of Scotland.
In his letter of 6th month, 1st, he describes himself as being, from close confinement, incessant study, and the extreme heat, quite an invalid, and under the Doctor's care; but he hoped to be well by under the Doctor's care; but he hoped to be well by the 8th, when he was to leave for a journey-to the ancient capital of the Mogul Empire; whither he had been sent for by the King of Delhi, upon special business; by whom he had also been appointed, under the Imperial Seal, Envoy from the King of Delhi to the Queen of England; and will probably be accompanied, on his return to this country, by the King's son, or one of his nobles. He had been indebted for this appointment and the good opinion indebted for this appointment and the good opinion. the King's son, or one of his nobles. He had been indebted for this appointment and the good opinion of the King of Delhi, solely to the report which had reached him of G. T.'s exertions in England on behalf of India, and to his impression which his correspondence with him, had made on the King's mind. In his journey to the Upper Provinces, as they are called, he would have a good opportunity of seeing the country; proceeding by way of Benares—the residence of the Rajah of Sattars. From thence he purposed going to Allshabad, to see the

of seeing the country; proceeding by way of Benares—the residence of the Rajah of Sattara. From thence he purposed going to Allahabad, to see the Governor General, who was on his way to Calcutta, and with whom he had business; and thence to Delhi. Dwarkanauth Tagore would follow G. T. in his route to Delhi; they would visit some parts of the country together, return to Calcutta, and then take their departure for England.

The day before leaving Calcutta, G. T. was to dine with the Governor of Bengal, and the Secretaries. It was a bad season to travel, it being oppressively hot, but he was not permitted to choose. On the journey, he would be in the plankeen IS hours a day; halting from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and it would require 1100 men to get him to Delhi? Such is the want of roads in India. Should the King of Delhi's business require G. T.'s early appearance in England, his plans as to returning from Delhi would have to be altered; in which case, he might proceed from Delhi to Bombay, and leave on the first of the eighth month for England, and arrive early in the month following. If otherwise, and the original route be kept to, in company of Dwarkanauth Tagore, he need not be looked for at home, until the 1st month, 1844.

Mr. Bushnell's Lectures.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, the 29th olt, H. Bushnell, Eaq, of Utica, well-known and highly esteemed for his noble and generous efforts in aid of Washingtonian Temperance, addressed a

H Christ

labor for the correction of the morals of their people in political as well as other departments, both by precept and example; and as slavery has entrenched itself in the politics of our nation, thither it is the indispensable duty of every Christian minister, to follow, notwithstanding the remonstrances of politicians and opposers of every Christian minister, to follow, notwithstanding the remonstrances of politicians and opposers of every Christian minister, to follow, notwithstanding the remonstrances of politicians and opposers of every Christian minister, to follow, notwithstanding the remonstrances of politicians and opposers of every Christian minister, to follow, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the individual of the follows and process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with much feeded and offer the precess of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the follows with much feeded and offer the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with the follows with the follows with the follows with the process of the individual of the follows with driven off to Georgia or Alabama! The subsequent arrest and brutal treatment of a slave charged with a petty theft, also excited his commisseration. The public whipping-post, with its barbarous appendages, for the punishment of slaves, stands hard by one of the churches, and in plain sight of the private mansion of his Accidency John Tyler, in the good city of Williamsburg.

Mr. B. says he was surprised to find every thing so different, in the slave States, from that to which he had been accustomed. You cannot overlook the marked and wonderful change every where visible the moment you leave the free States! There seems to be no spirit of enterprise, of emulation or im-

marked and wonderful change every where visible the moment you leave the free States! There seems to be no spirit of enterprise, of emulation or improvement. Every agricultural and mechanical implement—every thing, in short, is on a meagre, old-fashioned, or inconvenient scale. There is no economy of labor—no progress, no improvement. The LAND is cuased. Why will not the people awake, and 'do works meet for repentance,' before the wrath of Heaven awakes against them?

From the New Lisbon (Ohio) Advocate. Hurrah for the Nineteenth Century !

The whole of Thursday last was occupied by the Court of Common Pleas for this county, in trying to find out whether one Thomas West was of the VOTING COLOR, as some had very constitutional doubts as to whether his color was orthodox, and whether his hair was of the official crisp! Was it not a dignified business? Four profound judges, four acute lawyers, twelve grave jurors, and I don't Christians voting. Some thought, as our laws depend upon the sword for support, they could not vote; others thought if Christians did not vote, the unprincipled would elect wicked men, and they would make bad laws—therefore it was their duty to exert their influence in choosing good men.

From the British Friend.

George Thompson in India.

The letters of which we are now to give the substance, are dated 'Calcutta, May 8th,' and 'June 1st,' the former was written with a view to its being read at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, on the anniversary of slave emancipation in our Colonies.

G. T. had done all he could to make the 'Landholder's Society' useful, by bringing a number of subjects before them, and by laboring very hard in the preparation of documents for them to lay before the government. So far, those sent in have been very favorably received; and the Society has yet a number of topics under consideration. The importance of some of these may not be apparent to those at home, but they all affect, more or less, the interests of large numbers in India. Some subjects, upon which G. T. was in the practice of speaking in all about thirty men, perhaps, all engaged in the profound, laborious, and illustrious business? Four profound low't may be until the reader of the republican, christian Constitution of Ohio—so that he can vote! And they wisely, gravely, and 'JUDGMATICALLY' decided that he should not vote! What wisdom! what research it must have required to evolve this truth! It was left for the Court of Common Pleas for Columbiana county. Ohio, in the United States of North America, to find out what Solomon never dreamed of—the courts of all civilized, heathen, or Jewish countries, never contemplated. Lest the wisdom of our contemplated by some such men as might be amend, who are so near being born constitutionally suggest that our court be invested with smelling to the professor of the same of the same of the court of th

'The Mystery'

On Sunday afternoon and evening, the 29th ult, H. Bushnell's Lectures.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, the 29th ult, H. Bushnell, Esq., of Utics, well-known and highly esteemed for his noble and generous efforts in aid of Washingtonian Temperance, addressed a large concourse of people at the court-house in this village. His afternoon's remarks were mainly in reference to the subject just mentioned, and the evening was devoted to a consideration of the depressing and destructive effects of southern slavery, as recently witnessed by the speaker himself, during several weeks sojourn in the State of Virginia.

Both lectures, indeed, related principally to his observation and experience at the South; for, though ne journeyed thither wholly on private business, it was soon ascertained that he could both speak and for fourteen nights in succession he lectured to crowded houses, in the ancient city of Williams-burg, the former capital of Virginia. The 'nobili-

Free Persons of Color in La

ing entered the State in contravention in construing the statute, that when they one out of the State, they forfeited their span leges. They were brought before on a writ of habeas corpus. The process claimed the release of their clients, elliging Recorder Baldwin's construction of the law roneous and incorrigible; for they cound less than an absence of two years did use, their clients of the privileges which had been ed to them as residents of the State, Judge decided that the position assumed by the procused was the legal and correct one; he or discharge of the prisoners.—Public Leiger

From the Western Citizen. The Indictments.

The trial of Rev. Owen Lovejoy, or The trial of Rev. Owen Lovejoy, on the ment for comforting Nancy and Agea, rep be slaves, belonging to 'some State or tent known,' came off at the term of the Cun held in Bureau county, in the first and seem of the present month. Mr. Lovejoy van quitted, by the jury, of the charges; so the after all, give the old lady a pair of old she held, it was not proven. James H. Colin city, defended Mr. Lovejoy, and addressed in a speech of seven hours' length. The house was crowded, and very many ver and heard a genuine abolition speech; when the could have been induced to hear one seven. could have been induced to hear one occasion. Great good has grown out of a most effectually the Lord made the writepraise him. It is probable that this is the libbla ck indictment in Bureau county. The tool of the slaveholders, to whose intrins this indictment was found, has indirectly he proposed advanced to the country that the slaveholders are the country to the country that the country the country that the country the country the country the country that the country the country that the country that the country the country that the coun means of advancing the abolition came b more than has been done by any thing reau county.

> Correspondence of the Journal of Come Annexation of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 Neither the question of the annexation of Neither the question of the annemin of Te nor any passage in the President's message that to that question, has as yet, I have reason to hele been submitted to the Cabinet. Nevertheles, subject is noticed in the message, and the President does recommend the annexation of Tens is Union; or, at least, some treaty with Tens by the re-colonization' will be prevented.

There is no doubt, as you suggest, that he started of State is a stream of the started o

retary of State is a strenuous advocate of the

retary of State is a strenuous advocate of the nexation of Texas, but it does not appear so chat that all the other members of the Cabinet are posed to it. On the contrary, abould the subject formally brought before the Cabinet, the Preside views will probably meet with support from a than one, or even two members of the Cabinet. It is now certain that this startling proposis which has slumbered for years, and has been a posed to be abandoned, will be brought promise before Congress, and in the most imposing for will not want able advocates there; and it is is to accitate the country, and embarrass and in to agitate the country, and embarrass and

The position of Texas, geographical, physical moral, is such that she cannot remain an integral nation. She must go back to Mexico, beam colony of Great Britain, or form an illegal gray of this Union. This country cannot be infinite to the result. Whether we can permit the district the Constitution of Constitution of the Con cation of Texas by Great Britain, consister zation of Texas by Great Britain, consistent our commercial interests, with the peace mist rity of the southern States, and with the pia avowed by this government during Mr. More administration, is a matter for grave consistent On the other hand, an annexation of Teas is to reat advantages to the ma ting interests of this country. What the st I can see. True, it will relieve the counter to of their slave population. It will drain then dulation, capital, and energies, and give then the litical advantages of corresponding importance.

Very cunning, indeed, Old Serpent! You be the annexation of Texas to the Union ' press advantages to the manufacturing and naviguing a sets of this country ! How these interests will promoted by such a connexion with that great the of rascals, you wisely omit to state. Yes can great deal about northern prosperity, no doub! the southern States are to gain by the aliaset, are too blind to see, you say! population '-you mean, it will open an market for the surplus slaves, and give me id their hellish slave system. To carre cel h dozen stave States from Texas would give t on political advantages of corresponding -oh no! no! verily, thou art a great for all thy crawling angacity.

Annexation of Texas!

To meet this trouble at the threshol members of Congress offer to amend the tion as follows; and head Capt. Tyler for to this complexion it must come at last:

AMENDMENT XIII. Any State bent of AMENDMENT XIII. Any State bent of nexation of Texas, shall be at liberty from this Union and form a new alience 'Republic;' the act of secessions to be the State Legislature, and ratified by C.

The only objection to this riddence of bish, is that the South still possesses sepirite, as the North is infested with some crawling reptiles; but the individuals as States, could choose between the reguliar. States, could choose between the republic ington, Jefferson, the Adams, Henry, Koskiusco, Franklin, Jay, Rush, and their and successors, and that of Houston, Santa and successors, and that of Houston, Surriell, ton, et id owne genus. In case of a separation Empire State alone could maintain in spiral against the whole tribe of slave-mongers, where the surriellar is to backed by their beloved and congesia for Meanwhite let petitions be flooded into the Legistres to obtain State action on this vital disease.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Parker Pillsbury. The anti-slavery friends will be pair the low and feeble state of health of t ful and devoted brother. He had work in the anti-slavery service by severe t tion and in the state underteak the tion, and in that state undertook in wife's mother during a long sickness, he binseelf ought to have been a subject and rest. It threw him into a fever, in the state of the s

is but slowly recovering, if he is recall to the land of the land not to forget him, now he is sick and is well beloved and highly valued, and be promptly remembered at this exigency.

We are pained to hear of the distress of our devoted brother Pill mend him to the sympathetic regard and i brance, in this his hour of suffering, of the an xiii...n

stern Citizen.

r. Lovejoy was e charges; so he ournal of Comm

of Texas. ASHINGTON, NO the annexation of ident's message reals I have reason to be sinet. Nevertheless the casage, and the Pre exation of Texas to the aty with Texas by

prevented. is startling precars, and has be brought pre

to Mexico, bec form an illegal y cannot be indi can permit the s, and with the for grave cor xation of Texas both parties, produced by the parties, produced by the south gain by it, is more the ever the southern State will drain them of onding importance. Old Serpent! You th e Union ' promises pred these interests will a with that great val to state. You care a perity, no doubt! Wha

in by the alliance, yes will open an im and give new vig To carve out would give the Se responding impo Texas ! threshhold, let th amend the Co

State bent on ti at liberty to a new altience with ssions to be pass atified by Congre riddence of bad possesses some of with some of ed with some of the inviduals as well a the republic of Wms, Henry, Lafa, sh, and their association, Swartout, e of a separation, aintain its supressiave-mongers, end congenial roded into the Legible visial disease.

this vital disease. f Freedom. bury.

ll be pained to bear alth of this mast fail and worn himself do severe and over extends the care of he ckness of fever, what a subject of nusis fever, from which is recovering. From abolitionist, the provide any him of the friends, either the cand helpless, the provide any him of the friends, either the cand helpless, the provide and the friends, either the cand helpless, the cand helpless, the cand helpless and the friends of the sickness at the cand helpless. of the sickness Pillabury, and

gard and kind ret

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1843. IRISH REPEAL

AMERICAN SLAVERY! Grand Meeting at Faneuil Hall. ON SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18th, 1843.

The friends of Universal Liberty, who sympathiz with the American slave, and with the oppressed ole of Ireland in their peaceful struggles against Retish tyranny, of whatever sect or party, are inisd, one and all, to assemble in Faneuil Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, November 18th, 1843, a 7 o'clock, to listen to

A VOICE FROM IRELAND,

the form of an Address on the subject MERICAN SLAVERY, written by DANIEL connell, and unanimously adopted by the thin Repeal Associution, in reply to the pro-slaer Repeal Committee of Cincinnati; and to take such action respecting said Address as its character and the circumstances in which it has been put

Irishmen! if you revere the name of your great pler and champion, come to the Old Cradle of orty and listen to what he has so recently said of serican Stavery, and of those, who, under the guise fa pretended zeal for the welfare of your native mater, are endeavoring to blind your eyes to the emities of that diabolical system, and keep you on espousing the cause of mercy and justice in e land of your adoption.

Several distinguished friends of Human Rights address the meeting.

FRANCIS JACKSON. FRANCIS JACKSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Committee. OLIVER JOHNSON, Boston, Nov. 15, 1843.

Celebration at Philadelphia.

The American Anti-Slavery Society was formed ladelphia, at the celebrated Convention which was in that city on the 4th, 5th and 6th of Decem-1833. At its last annual meeting, a resolution macopted, recommending the celebration of its first ide in Philadelphia, in December next. An officall for this grand commemorative meeting has put forth, and the abolitionists of the country ammoned to give their attendance. It is earnestin be hoped that they will respond to the summon alacrity, at least so far as to ensure a spirited crowded gathering; for the occasion will be one deep, solemn, thrilling interest, and a retrospect of the Past with a comparison of the Present will create the strongest heart felt emotions, and excite to more erous sacrifice and greater determination in the se of enslaved and despised Humanity.

low multiform and multitudinous, how stirring grand, how melancholy and deplorable, how ng and hopeful, how pregnant with darkness, low full of light, have been the events that have raspired in this country, within the last ten years, noted with the great question of American (not African emancipation ! The cloud that was then no ligger than a man's hand, now overshadows the whole tion. Then, scarcely a sufficient number of abolitionists could be found in the United States to consti tute a convention ; now their ranks are crowded, and ir banners are floating on every hill and on every alsig in the free States. Then, their cause was no aly rejected as chimerical, but treated as infamous niversally; now it is widely respected, and all op

estion to it is felt to be futile. How diverse have been the aspects, how various th esitions of the anxi-slavery forces, since the first gun liberty was fired, and the war declared ! If the ab litionists have, from time to time, changed their gound, they have never abandoned it, and their princales remain unadulterated and immutable. They tive carried one outpost after another of the enemy, and are now fast approaching a general engagement,

We regret that earlier and better measures were no dipted to ensure an immense attendance at Philadelthis; but we trust the meeting will be in all respects worthy of the occasion and the cause.

# State Election.

Theeditors of the Boston Atlas made extraordinary fortis to obtain prompt returns of the votes cast at the recent election in this Commonwealth, and on the morning succeeding the day of election were enabled sive the result in almost every town in the State nuch for steam power united with editorial ente pise. All the towns but Florida in Berkshire, and Chatham in Barnstable County, have been heard from ind the aggregate vote is as follows:

For George N. Briggs, (whig,) 57,336 53,073 For Marcus Morton, (democratic,) For Samuel E. Sewall, (Liberty party,) and

No election for Senators was effected in Essex, Mid esex, Worcester, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties at seventeen were chosen in the whole State-vis Suffolk, whig, 5; Hampshire, ditto, 2; Franklin, ditto Sarnstable, ditto, 2: Nantucket and Duker, ditto Hampden, democratic, 2; Berkshire, ditto, 2; Bris d, ditto, 3. Giving a whig majority of five. There are vacancies to be filled.

The House of Representatives stands as follows:-Whigs, 165; Democrats, 110; being a whig majority 155. In numerous towns, there was no cho

Undoubtedly, both branches of the Legislature will Whig, and Mr. Briggs elected Governor by that

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. Elections were also held in four of the Districts of this Commonwealth, for the choice of members of the U. S. House of Rep tsentatives, in the Third, Sixth and Seventh Dis hiers, in which several unsuccessful attempts have before been made-and the Teuth District, which vas rendered vacant by the decease of Barker Burtell. In the latter, Hon. Joseph Grinnell, (whig,) of New-Bedford, was elected-as follows:-Grinnell, 660; Perkins, 3827; Scattering, 406. No choice was effected in any other District.

In the Third District, the vote stands-For Abbot whig, 4771; Mansur, democrat, 4530; Whittier, Libtity party, (and scattering.) 1282.

In the Sixth District-Baker, whig, 6645; Chapit 5889; all others, 908. In the Seventh District-Rockwell, 5806; Brown

161; all others, 772. The Liberty party ticket appears to have received thout 2000 votes more than it did last year-proba-

bly 2009 in the aggregate. Is CHARACTER. The Rev. Jon Robb, late Super adent of the Armory at Springfield, and Rev. R. R. Gurley, late Secretary of the American Coloniza-Navy. These reverend sanctifiers of war are as pious

on Soriety, have been appointed Chaptains in the as Beelzehub, and will no doubt faithfully work in he service of their pacific master. It seems that Mr. by has left the Colonization Society to shift for

We are requested to say, that the statement of no of the Lowell papers that Wendell Phillips spoke forthly of voting for Briggs, is incorrect.

The Cause of Moral Purity.

For some time past, Dr. Dyonisius Lardner has bee lecturing before fashionable and crowded assemblics. in this city, on the subject of astronomy. From the manner in which he has been received, no person, igorant of the facts in his history, could suppose that my stain rests on his character. No city journal that we have seen, whether religious or political, has admanished the friends of virtue to beware of giving their countenance to him. He has been applanded, honored, and generously patronized; and by many, ino, who would shudder to think of doing any thing

to promote immorality in the land. Who is this Dr. Lardner? A man of some reputation in the scientific world, but at the same time one who is living in a state of open and shameless adultery .-Having seduced the wife of one with whom he was or terms of friendship, in England, he fled with her first. a believe, to the continent, and then to this country, having been convicted of that horrid crime in one the English courts, and doomed to pay heavy pecuniary damages to the injured husband. distress and shame on a happy family, and caused a in wedlock, and a mother to abandon her own off-

We are not of those, who, because an individual has to the trifling task of demonstrating a grain of wheat mitted a flagrant crime, would exclude him from in two bushels of chaff.' the pale of human sympathies. If he has truly repented of it, let him be again taken into the company of the virtuous and good. If he persists in his iniquity, in full freedom to speak on all subjects connected it would be condwould be cruel to persecute or injure him; but, sure-, it would not be right to heap honors on his head, to join with others in patronizing him as a popular

peck, though every body can easily discriminate between a peck and a bushel. But the case of Dr. Lardner is one of unquestioned and unquestionable enorminate one of unquestioned and unquestionable enorminately without pulliation without engagement and with ty, without pulliation, without concealment, and with-

an, and his instructions are of great value to the peole; and it is not a good reason, therefore, to urge that he ought not to be patronised and applauded as a scientific lecturer, because he has eloped with another man's wife, and is living with her in adultery.

intenace, if he had seduced their wives? The test s a simple one, and every man can very easily deternine what he honestly thinks about it.

It is far from being true, we think, that the great mass of those who patronise this 'scientific' destroyer came editor of the Standard. of purity and family happiness, feel any moral aversion to him on account of his immorality. They have given no evidence, at any time or in any manner, that they bhor the perfidious deed, or that they think any the less of the perpetrator of it. Thus they are strength-

rium alteied the morality of the question, or, by its light reflected lustre on the character of the seducer!

No doubt Dr. L. has hit on a very include the seducer of the seducer. No doubt Dr. L. has hit on a very ingenious plan to unbelief' in man-an unwillingness to perform right securing this interesting work of art, and making use golden rule 'as an unsafe rule of action—a disregard of various apposite devices to illustrate his lectures; of the laws of being—a contempt of the commands

if so, will it not promote science at the expense of among men, that was in Christ Jesus. That there is

ents, and capable of communicating to the public much tom of an inward disease—the remedy for which is useful knowledge; though we are inclined to think he has more credit for scientific genius and learning than he really deserves. But his fine talents and attainments only serve to deepen the infamy of his domestic career, to leave him without excuse, and to of Christianity, as exemplified in the life of Christ,

make his example the more dangerous. The land is full of pollution. In the slave States, wdness is the general rule, purity the exception. Nearly three millions of human beings are there forced to be as the brutes that perish, without marriage, and deprived of all virtuous protection. Concubinage, poligamy, fornication, adultery, and incest, are not regarded as crimes among the slaves, nor among their profligate owners. The moral contagion affects the whole country. In the free States, licentiousness abounds to a fearful extent, and few there are, as journalists or pulpit teachers, who dare to speak out plainly and boldly on the subject. We put it to the sober onviction of the pure in heart, whether the popular eception of Dr. Lardner is not the evidence lack of public virtue-and whother it is not calculated still further to demoralize the public mind, in relation to this damning crime? Can they innocently allow their astronomical curiosity, or desire for planetary' instruction, to force them into a position that apparently makes adultery a venial offence, or, rather, not even a blemish on the character?

When Dr. Lardner first came to this city, we bore our testimony against him as a man unworthy of public enconragement, and we renew that testimony now that he is once more among us.

Where are the guardians of public morals in Boston, that nothing is heard from them respecting this great matter? Where are the elergy, those soi-disant it prospers more than when the mercy of the Crown watchmen on the walls of Zion, who profess to be such sticklers for the Decalogue and the decencies of prospers more than under acquittals on the ground of public life, that they are dumb at the very moment insanity-and, lastly, that it even thrives better than heir voices should be heard in thunder-tones of under a total failure of justice through the acquittal o warning, remonstrance and reproval? If an abolition. all who stand charged with the crime. ist had committed Lardner's crime, and ventured to stand forth unrepentant, either to give astronomical of the execution of an old man, aged 84, in Scotlandinstruction or plend for the abolition of slavery, doubt- who solemnly protested to the last that he was an inless their mouths would be opened, and tpeir indignation would exceed all power of speech! The guilty wretch would be compelled, by the storm they would excite, to take refuge in the deepest retirement. Even 'Russell's Planetarium' would not be huge which appeared in the Liberator a short time since enough to form a shield of protection to him against signed 'A New-Bedford Abolitionist'-but it is too their flery darts. Ah! none like better to believe

alter cases." By his course of conduct, from the first hour of his olitionist' is as faithful a friend of the cause of the riminality up to the present time, Dr. Lardner stands slave as walks on the soil of the republic, and that before the public and the world as affirming, that se- his insinuations and charges against him are ridicuduction is no crime; that adultery is no crime; that lous and groundless. He complains that he has writrobbing a loving husband of his wife is no crime ; that ten letters for the Liberator, which have not been alienating a mother from her children is no crime. published. It is probably his misfortune, rather than Nay, he deems the whole affair so paltry, that he disdains to regard it as an imputation on his character. He lic.eye; but it is on that account, solely, that we have practically asserts that the obligations of marriage not felt willing, either to raise a laugh at his expense are not secred, but may be dispensed with ad libitum or to burden our columns, by printing what he has at the demand, and to meet the necessities, of a lastful disposition. Yet the women of Boston flock in crowds to his lectures, and the men are equally forward to patronise him—all for the sake of science, and to get a glimpte at—Russell's Planetarium?! ful disposition. Yet the women of Boston flock in

It is this sturdy attitude of profligacy, on the part of Dr. Lardner, that deepens the hue of his guilt, and makes him a peculiarly daugerous men.

If we have mistaken any of the facts in the case or done any wrong in these animalversions to the character of Dr. L., we shall rejoice to be enlightened, and will gladly make a full and prompt acknowledg-

N. B. Dr. Lurdner gave a lecture on Sunday even ng last, at the Melodeon, in which he attempted reconcile the acriptures with the discoveries of se ree of his remarks, we are told, on being appland ed, he gravely requested the audience to abstain fro would not be unacceptable on any other evening Should not this fact ' hide a multitude of sins,' and lead to a public recognition of the Dr's piety?

### The Anti-Slavery Standard.

In the last number of the Standard, Mr. Child pub ishes the correspondence which took place between himself and a portion of the Executive Committee of wife to forsake him to whom she was sacredly united the American A. S. Society, relative to his becoming the editor of that paper. In their letter to him, they spring. The guilty couple are still living in an adul- state, that at the last annual meeting of the Society, the most inflexible determination was universall These, we believe, are substantially the facts in the expressed, never to permit the Standard to be man case. The guilt of Lardner is a matter of legal inves-tigation and record. We have never seen or heard of way as to give pleasure either to whig, democratic, or y defence of his conduct, either from his pen or lips. Liberty party loaders; to seceders from the America Lying under such a terrible imputation, if he can, even Society, or to half-way abolitionists. Especially from at this late hour, exonerate himself from blame,—or if he has seen, confessed and abandoned his iniquity,— out a good case for either political party. Justice to let him no longer remain silent. Far be it from us to the slave requires the condemnation of both; and the do him the slightest injustice.

> Mr. Child, in his reply, after stating that he mus with the anti-slavery enterprise as his conscience and judgment might dictate, adds-

1 have for several years voted for a thorough locor to join with others in patronizing him as a popular lecturer, especially under circumstances so peculiar as are those in the present case.

It may be difficult to determine precisely how far a man may practise immorality, and yet be encouraged to stand up in the face of community without a blush; as no one can tell precisely how many peas make a large when the device of the precisely how many peas make a large when the device of the precisely how many peas make a large when the device of the precisely how many peas make a large when the device of the precisely how many peas make a large when the precisely how many peas make a large when the precisely how many peas make a large when the precise of th out cessation. In principle, his licentiousness does not differ from that of any libertine; but, in practice, it is peculiarly hateful and audacious.

But, it is said, Dr. Lardner is a highly scientific any and his instructions are of great value to the peo-

Is this an indication that Mr. Child is a Whig par tizan, or a 'Clay advocate'? When he says that he does not deem it to be his duty to leave the Whig party, he does not mean that he will give his vote for How many husbands are there, who have attended the party nominations, excepting they are thoroughly his lectures, who would deem him worthy of public anti-slavery; for, with him, anti-slavery is number one. We have unbounded confidence in his hones determination to sacrifice all party predilections or the alter of humanity; but we think justice to his own views, on this subject, since he he

That the evils of society are both multitudir nd multiform-too dreadful to be contemplated by any human heart without sensations of extreme an ening the hands of the wicked, corrupting the tone of guish-we do sorrowfully acknowledge; but that they public morals, and glossing over licentiousness in the spring primarily and unavoidably from external causes lea of scientific ability and public utility.

But Dr. Lardner is lecturing with 'Russell's Plannot believe. Outward circumstances do indeed frequently and extensively exert a disastrous influence turn off the attention of the public from himself, by actions—an almost universal disposition to reject the out the thoughtful and carnest friends of virtue will and a distrust in the promises of God. They are not be enticed into a public sanction of his career by merely effects naturally proceeding from inward such contrivances, notwithstanding he is such an causes, streams flowing from a corrupt fountain, the evil fruits of a corrupt tree. They can be essentially Is it necessary that the 'Planetarium' should be changed only by an internal regeneration-a crucifixexhibited and explained by an unblushing adulterer? ion of human selfishness—the same mind prevailing an unequal distribution of wealth among men, is laa compliance with the injunction, Luy not up for yourselves treasures on earth,' and the substitution of the spirit of disinterested benevolence for that of cov etousness. Nothing, in our opinion, but the adoption can effectually reorganize society, bring down the lofty and exalt the depressed, crush and extirpate ev ery form of spiritual or political tyranny, stop the effusion of blood, fill the earth with peace and good will, and settle all doubts or disputes in regard to the products of the earth, or the possession of the soil. At no period of time, or stage of human progress, can Christianity he surpassed in the meekness and great ness of its spirit, in the benevolence of its desires, in the magnanimity of its deeds, in the goodness of it purposes, in the justice of its requirements, or in the excellence of its results. It shall yet triumph over all opposition, and prove to be the only panacea adapted to heal and save a perishing world.

The friends of humanity and reform, in this Com nonwealth, should resolve to make such a demonstration of public sentiment, in the shape of petitions to shment, as at once to secure the co-operation of that oody. Reader, write a petition without delay, and get as many signatures to it in your town and neigh-

borhood as possible. You cannot begin too soon. Some extracts from a very important parliamentary paper, on this subject, are given on our last page. They prove conclusively, that ' the crime of murder flourishes most under a system of invariable executions-that interposes with commutations of sentence-that it

On the same page may be seen a shocking account

We have received a communication from New Bedford, signed 'Henry Johnson,' in reply to one incorrectly written, and too abusive, for a place in ou than they, for an evil purpose, that \*circumstances columns. To suppress it is an act of kindness to the author. We can tell him that 'A New-Bedford Ab-

Another Voice from Ireland !

On the first page will be found an Address the subject of American Slavery, written by Dan-IEL O'CONNELL, and put forth by the Dublin Repes! Association. It is a masterly production, which night to be circulated by thousands in every town and village in the country, and particularly among our Irish fellow-citizens. By a notice in another column, it will be seen that this Address is to be read in Fanenil Hall, on Saturday evening next. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of impartial liberty on that occasion. The address will also be published inpamphlet form in the course of a few days, and we earnestly entreat abolitionists to come forward and purchase large (quantities for distribution. They will be sold at \$1 00 per hundred for It is idle to suppose that our colored seamen will be

holding its meeting at Providence. Mr. Garrison, the chief speaker, declared strongly against all political action on slavery. The ground taken was, government is too corrapt to touch. The Church was also to be let alone for the same reason. Very well.—N. that the compact between the North and South is too

impious to be sustained for one moment; and that a

dissolution of the Union, and, consequently, a with

drawal from all political connexion with the govern

The Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society, has be

ment, constituted the highest test, politically speak ing, of anti-slavery duty and consistency. Instead of saying that the pro-slavery Church of this country ought to be let alone, we declared it to prisonment of citizens of this Cor be the duty of abolitionists to come out from it, and to assail it even to extermination. Is the Tribune prepared to add to this, ' Very well '?

MAGNANIMOUS. The New-York Tribune publishe very fair notice of the late anniversary of the Non istance Society, in this city, and also of the prin ciples and doctrines maintained by the Society, with conjous extracts from the Declaration of Sentiments [See last page.] This is a specimen of magnanimity extremely rare on the part of the political press in this country, especially in relation to the Non-Resistance enterprise. The Tribune is one of the best daily papers in the United States, but its advocacy of the election of Henry Clay is a deep stain on its character, and a serious drawback on its usefulness.

SEARS' FAMILY MAGAZINE. The numbers of this valuable publication for November and December contain numerous embellishments, with a large amount of solid and useful reading. The first volume is thu completed, and certainly no subscriber to it will be able to say that he has not received a rich equivalent for the price of subscription. How such an immens amount of reading can be afforded, in such style and with so many ornamental engravings, at the low price of two dollars a year, it is difficult to understand, ex cept on the supposition that this Magazine has a vast circulation among the people. The enterprising Sears Hou has produced a mighty revolution in printing, and deserves to be recognized as a benefactor of THE PEO-

## Norfolk County A. S. Society.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society held its emi-annual meeting at Milton, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, Nov. 9th. A large number of member and friends from all parts of the county, and of the inbabitants of Milton, were in attendance throughout the day, and particularly in the evening. After the neeting had been called together by the President prayer was offered by Rev. Edwin Thompson. Wendell Phillips, Sophia Foord, and John Rand were appointed a Business Committee, and reported the llowing resolutions, which were discussed at length, and with much ability, by Messrs. Phillips, Thompson, Henry Clapp, Jr. J. M. Spear, Quincy, Brett Blanchard and others, and adopted :

Resolved, That no perverted logic, no wicked law

Resolved, that not only the rights of the slave, bu the safety and true interest of the master, and the honor and prosperity of the country demand the immediate and unconditional abolition of American

Resolved, That while the physical force of the Union stands pledged to sustain the existing order of things at the South—while the Constitution binds us to restore the fugitive slave to his master—while the public opinion of the free States fails to rebuke a great national sin—while both the great parties take no heed of the existence of slavery in the capit al of the nation—while the judiciary, the army, the navy, the diplomacy of the country are used, when occasion requires, for the service of the slaveholders,—the sin remains a national one, and the citizens of our own State are as guilty, if not more so, as the slaveholder.

By which, with its contents, it was entirely consumed; and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, three of the cindade and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates, and, what is most distressing, three of the inmates.

The scene was appalling and heart-rending beyond the citizen,

Resolved, That not the physical sufferings of the slave, but the effects of his condition upon his moral and religious well-being, are with us the strongest mo tive to effort in his behalf; therefore,

Resolved, That while his cause stands abandone by the Church and unaided by the great mass of our fellow-citizens, it has the greater claim upon our sympathy and support.

Resolved, That when we consider the mighty worl to be done—the regeneration of a great people—the small number and feeble resources of those whose earts are stirred to undertake it-the phalanx of ho tile interests and passions opposed to them-we feel compelled to dedicate our main energies to the eman cipation of the American bondman.

Whereas, slavery is 'the sum of all villany,' and necessarily involves the violation of almost every one of the Divine Laws; and whereas, American slavery is, in the words of John Wesley, ' the vilest beneath the sun; therefore,

Revolved, That the church or the minister that re Resolved, That the church or the minister that refuses to treat the crime of slaveholding, its perpetrators, abotters and apologists, with the same denunciation and same discipline which they apply to the simple crimes that go to make it up, has no claim to be considered as a church of Christ, or a minister of the Gospel, recreant to their own professions, and are convicted out of their own mouths of the grossest by-

The Milton abolitionists extended their hospitality in the most liberal manner to the friends from other lowns. Excellent singing from some friends from Hingham, and others, interspersed the exercises. The occasion was one of great interest and encourage-ment. It afforded fresh proof of earnest and deep feeling on the subject of their duties in regard to slavery on the part of the abolitionists of Norfolk, and of uncoasing willingness on the part of the people t listen to the truths of the anti-slavery gospel.

EDMUND QUINCY, President JOSIAN P. MARSHALL, Recording Seer'y.

statue of Franklin, costing \$43,000, has been in the court-house at Chambersburg, Pa.

Hights of Northern Seamen.

The following letter, signed by a large number of semest respectable citizens of Boston, in relation to the imprisonment of northern colored seamen in south-ern ports, was sent to Governor Morton in September appointed, I not the individuals recomme the abolitionists of this city, or by the merchants, but Messrs. John A. Maybin, of New-Orleans, and B. F. Hunt, of Charleston, agents for the Commonwealth in the case of imprisoned colored soamen from this State. We know nothing of these individuals, but we are ap prehensive that they will prove to be little better than 'men of straw,' though the Post says, (and its testi-mony is good for nothing in this case,) that they are gentlemen of elevated and philanthropic character allowed to enjoy their rights in the midst of slavery When has the South ever regarded any decision the U. S. Supreme Court, that conflicted with her wishes? What did Georgia do with the verdict o that Court, in regard to the Cherokee question? She scornfully trampled it in the dust, and the government tamely succumbed. The true remedy is, a repeal of the Union. Up with that standard to the

To his Excellency, MARCUS MORTON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respect fully represent that the season is now approaching when it is important for this State to have an agent in the ports of Charleston and New-Orleans, for the purpose specified in the resolves passed on the 24th day of March last, emitted 'Resolves relating to the im-

er States.'
We therefore respectfully request that you will appoint an agent who shall forthwith proceed to those ports.
Boston Sept. 1843.

Benjamin Rich, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Caleb Lor Benjamin Rich, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Caleb Loring, J. Thomas Stevenson, S. H. Rich, Samoel May, J. J. Dixwell, Samuel Appleton, Wm. Sturgis, Henry G. Rice, Abel Adama, S. C. Gray, P. R. Dalton, James K. Mills, Ozias Goodwin, S. Austin, Jr., B. A. Gould, Georga Hallet, P. T. Jackson, Thomas B. Wales, James Ingersoll, Theodore Chase, Benjamin Willis, John Dorr, Thomas B. Curtis, Henry Oxnard, John D. Bates, Henry Cabot, William Appleton, B. R. Curtis, Charles G. Loring, George T. Curtis, W. Story, F. C. Loring, N. I. Bowditeb, Thaddeus Nichols, S. Bartlett, Robert Hooper, Thomas Motley, Josiah Quincy, Jr.

To his Excellency, MARCUS MORTON: Sir.—The undersigned have been requested transmit to you the enclosed memorial.

Respectfully,
J. I. BOWDITCH,
BENJAMIN RICH.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1843. From the Cincinnati Gazette, 9th inst.

Mr. Adams in Cincinnati. THE WELCOME !-The booming of the cannon as alf-past 12 o'clock yesterday, announced the urrival f John Quincy Adams at Mount Auburn, the beau-

tiful village north of Cincinnati.

At half-past 1, Mr. Adams reached the Henrie At half-past 1, Mr. Adams reached the Henrie House, and soon after appeared on the balcony, when the welkin rang with the shout of welcome!

The Mayor, Henry E. Spencer, then addressed Mr. Adams. The effort was a happy one. A native of the sod, and familiar with the growth of the West, he refurred—eloquently referred—to its past progress and its present advancement.

The Mayor's addressjwas received most enthusing tically; when the appliance subsided. Mr. Adams tically; when the appliance subsided. Mr. Adams

The Mayor's address was received most enthusiastically; when the applause subsided, Mr. Adams spoke in reply in a manner characteristic of all true greatness—with simplicity, directness and earnestness. His heart was full. He felt what he had said, and others felt for and with him. More especially was this the case, when he replied to the Mayor's allusion to his venerated father, in tones and a language so touchingly eloquent. It produced a thrill in the mighty multitude, and in nothing was their sympathy so strongly expressed, as in the deep stillness which reigned, while he spoke.

Warm was the greeting of the people when Mr.

while he spoke.

Warm was the greeting of the people when Mr.
Adams concluded! Hearty and enthusiastic his reception! One deafening shout spoke out their joy and the honesty of their welcome!

Adams arrived at Erie and was received with a sale Resolved, That no perverted logic, no wicked-law, no unrighteous proscription can make it right for one man to convert another into a chattel, and deprive him of his natural rights to his own body and soul; and to his domestic and social relations; but that the holding of man as property is, under all circumstances, and in every imaginable case, a sin against God and an outrage against man, which should be immediately repented of and abandoned.

Resolved, that not only the rights of the slave, but

> Fire and Loss of Three Lives .- Lust evening, abhalf past 8 o'clock, a fire brake out in the house of Mr. Gersham Chadwick, a short distance below this city,

State are as guitty, if not more so, as the slaveholder of the South.

Resolved, That (while the North retains her present religious and social influence in the Union)—that prejudice against color which dooms the colored man to menial employment—shuts him out of schools churches, lyceunas, and society, except upon degrading conditions, and treats him as a being of inferior species, is the corner-stone of the slave system—and while in a great degree responsible for the existence of slavery, and while we allow it a place, in our own breasts, we forfeit all claim to the character of abolitionists.

Man and has a family.

A Big One.—We have received from Washington a 'Pub. Dac.' of near elegen hand-regarding a Pub. Dac.' of near elegen hand-regarding as Pub. Dac.'

mentioned.—Journal of Commerce.

Great Loss of Life.—The brig seen to founder off Abaco Light, by the keeper of the same, during the late gaie, is supposed to be the Virginia, of Boston, with sixty passengers on board. The N. O. Picayune says: 'All hands perished, the catastrophe being within full view of the shore, but the spectators being unable to extend to them any assistance.'

A schooner belonging to Abaco has likewise been lost, having eight men, eleven women, and two children on board. All lost.

A sloop with five men on board of her, has likewise been lost on Abaco. A black man was found dead in her cabin, and it is presumed all the rest were lost.

Death of Col. Trumbull .- It becomes our duty to Death of Col. Trumball.—It becomes our duty to announce the decease of the venerable Col. John Trumbull, of New-Haven. He died in this city this morning, at the age of 87 years. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment. A proper tribute to his memory would occupy more time and space then we now have at command; but as a patriot soldier of the revolution, as an Aid of Gen. Washington, he will long be remembered and honored.—N. Y. paper.

all superannuated.

all superannuated.

Aiding Slaves to Escape.—A mulatto man, residing heretofore in Liberty, was arraigned on Monday last in Frederick county Court, upon a charge of aiding and abetting the escape of slaves to Pennsylvania. He was convicted and sentenced to cunfinement for five years and six months in the Penitentitry. There were some ten or twelve runaways whom he aided to escape, all of whom but two were arrested near Harrisburg and brought back.

Rail-Road Profits.—It is stated in the Vicksburg almanae, that the income of the Vicksburg and Jackson rail-road, for the year ending July 1, 1843, was \$113,119 65. Expenses during the same period, \$62,939, 82.

John Foster, Esq., whose essays and other literary productions are so well known to the public, died re-cently at Stapleton, his residence, near Bristol, Eng-land. Mr. Foster was 73 years of age.

Frightful.—The Memphis Eagle of Oct. 22d, says 'The steamboat Express Mail passed up this morning with 24 cases of yellow fever on board; buried 4 yesterday; had on board 2 dead, and there were 8 others expected to die.'

Theophile Bochero shot himself lately at New-Or-leans, because it had been discovered that he was a quadroon; he had always passed for a white man.

A child having the messles, and supposed to have died, in Cincinnati, on Monday last, was laid out, and a coffin ordered, when, strange to say, in about two hours after, it came to life, and is now doing well.

We are sorry to be compelled to state, that some of the subscribers to whom bills were forwarded, some weeks since, have forgotten to send us the money in exchange for them. They will greatly relieve us from embarrassment, if they will forward the amount as soon as possible. We shall once more enclose bills to all delinquent subscribers before the end of the year, and on the first of January, 1844, all papers will be discontinued on which the subscription at least until January, 1843.

We trust our friends will render unto us our own without delay, and thus enable us to meet the obligations which have necessarily been incurred in issuing

In behalf of the Financial Committee, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agent.

### NOTICES.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Formation of

On the fourth of December, 1833, the American An-

'Resolved, That a special meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th of December next, being the tenth anniversary of its formation; and that the Executive Committee, and the members generally, be urged to me all necessary measures to procure a numerous and use all necessary measures to procure a numerous and enthusiastic gathering of the abolitionis of the whole country, to celebrate the completion of the first de-cade of the national association. The state of the cause, and the affairs of this So-

The state of the cause, and the affairs of this Society, are such as to require this meeting, independently of the exalted feelings, the bappy associations, and moral advantages connected with it. There never was a time when abolitionists, who still stand upon the platform erected on the occasion which it is proposed to celebrate, were doing so little, in proportion to the demand of the public mind, as at present. Moreover, a question is now stirred, apparently in desperate earnest, by the slaveholders, which, if pressed, will involve the crisis in the fate of American slavery. That crisis is very likely to come before our next ordinary meeting.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society do, therefore, in pursuance of the above resolution, issue this call to all members and auxiliaries of this Society, and to all friends of genuine freedom who are disposed to co-operate upon the principles of our Constitution, to meet at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the fourth day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at such place as

next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at such place as

be hereafter designated.

By order of the Executive Committee,

JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman

To the Members and Friends of the American

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Pennsylrania Anti-Slavery Society would announce, that they have made all the arrangements deemed neces-sary on their part for the great Decennial meeting to be held on the 4th of December: and that they are ex-pecting a large attendance, both from their own limits and from other States, and a particularly interesting and important meeting. They would enforce, if possible, the call of the National Committee, by an especial invitation to our friends all over the land; with the assurance that the hospitality of Philadelphia abolitionists, to the full extent of their ability, will be most cordially extended to them. It is confidently expected that full delegations of our best and most Buont friends in the East will be in attendance :

which expectations must by no means be disappointed. The place of holding the meeting will be the Callowhill-street Universalist Church; and the hour, 10 o'clock in the morning. Persons coming to the Conrention, and more partiularly strangers from a dissance, are requested to report themselves immediately on their arrival, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth-street. J. M. McKIM.

In behalf of the Committee Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1843.

Western New-York Meetings.

The annual meeting of the New-York STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, auxiliary to the AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY, will be held at Rochester, on the 12th and 13th of DECEMBER. Meetings of an interest corresponding to the great importance of the moment to the success of the anti-slavery cause, are anticipated. It is hoped that Messra-

Hutchinson will be present. The Standard and Herald of Freedom are re quested to copy.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Cor. Sec.

Important Meeting. The annual meeting of the (central) New-York State Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the AMERI-CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will be held at UTICA, on the 19th and 20th of DECEMBER. Friends from Massachusetts and other States are expected to be present, and an earnest invitation has been extended to those able advocates of our cause, THE HUTCHINsons. The Standard and the Herald of Freedom are requested to copy, and to urge editorially, upon their renders, the importance of these meetings to the interests of our cause in Central New-York. Questions of the utmost importance, and courses of action of the deepest moment, now present themselves for discus-

Let all friends of the cause and the American Society make exertions to attend. In

For Executive Committee : S. LIGHTBODY, Chairman WM. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Lecture on Tuesday evening next, Nev. 21st, will be delivered by Wu. C. Nell. Subject—The means for securing success and elevation. To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

The members of the elecution class are requested to meet at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing their officers.

officers, etc. CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec. DIED-In this city, 4th instant, Catharine Amenda Cash, daughter of Richard and Lucy Ann Layton, 11 months.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. Delia G. Brooks, aged 38.

NOTICE.

LIGHT AND TRUTH.

THE publishing Committee of this work hereby announce, that they have called in their agent, Mr. James Scott, and have issued a prospectus, which they have placed in the hands of different individuals, who are willing to advance the interests of the work.

B. F. ROBERTS,

Cer. Sec. of Pub. Com.

Boston, Nov. 15, 1843.

# Light and Truth.

A NEW work, with the above title, will be issued A from the press on or before January 1, 1844, containing a history of the Colored and Indian race, from the Bible and ancient and modern writings, in a volume of 400 pages, bandsomely bound.

Price, single copy, one dollar. A liberal discount will be allowed to individuals who remit orders for a degen or more copies.

will be allowed to individuals who remit orders for a dusen or more copies.

This compilation is recommended as a valuable collection, by gentlemen who have examined the manuscripts. The author is a colored man, a de scendant of the colored and Indian race.

Orders for the work will be received by Benjamin F. Roberts, 37 Cornhill, Corresponding Secretary of the Publishing Committee.

Boston, November 15, 1843.

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## POETRY.

For the Liberator. A POEM.

Delivered at the commencement of the Seventh Annual Course of Lectures before the ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

7th November, 1843, BY HESRY W. WILLIAMS. Published at the request of the Association

All unaccustomed to the arduous task Which I must now fulfil, let me, at first, Entreat your leniont judgment. Never yet My vows I paid to the fair Sisters nine, On Mount Pierus born, and ill may claim Right now t' invoke their aid to grace my song. If, then, in this my first assay I fail, And prove my wing for high poetic flight Above th' Mount Ausonian, all too weak; Kindly the rash attempt forgive, I pray, And let my purpose good, excuse my fault. A noble theme I choose—and, were the skill Of Orpheus or of Amphion my own, Twere still too small to offer homage due Mine is no song to woo the ear of love : No tale of fields where man in strife has poured His brother's life-blood, glorying in his shame : No lay in praise of kings or statesmon wise ; Nor hymn to Nature-though her wonders well Might claim my humble praise : her birds and tre Her vernal spring time, and her harvest moon; Ocean, or cataract, or mountain high; June and its roses, Autumn with its wealth; The gentle breeze, the whirlwind, the mild dews; Thunder, and rainbow bright, the sun and stars, All, all, are glorious; yet not to these, Nor Him, greater than all, their Architect, I now inscribe my lay. Of Science now, Science-of all the gifts on man bestowed By his beneficent Original, The last, the noblest, and the best, I sing. O, bright-eyed Science! thou hast wandered long

Among the sons of earth, thy worth despised; Thy gifts, though freely offered, put aside For the vain pomp of desolating War, Ambition's bubbles, Pleasure's fleeting joys, And last, and least, for the debasing search For yellow gold, the root of evil called; And truly called; for, oftener than to War, Pleasure, or lust of Power, to Mammon, men Have offered up their souls—exchanged for dross. Thy guidance they have spurned-though wand In Error's mazes dark; and shunned thy light, And from thy pleasant paths have turned away; And, save the favored few, none sought to know Thy mysteries. And yet a darker tale Historic page reveals; it tells of men Who, having learned of thee, shut up thy truth Within their temples, and to cunning priests Confined its knowledge, and to use profane Held it devoted, that, in iron bonds Of superstition, they might fetter down The people, and by fraud and force compel Obedience to their mandates. We now mourn The loss of many arts-to them well known, By them to none revealed. Upon their graves A malison shall rest: they never blessed Their fellows by their knowledge; but thy gifts, To basest use perverted, worse than lost, Served their own fame to blast, and curse their re No more, O Science! may such tale be true; But speed the day when to thy halls shall flock The numerous nations ;-all their strife forgot, Save worthy emulation in thy cause. Why meet see here? Why come the joyous youth, The aged sire, the wife, the lovely maid, And, in this temple to fair Science raised, Each week sit down? Or, let me rather ask,

Why should we come? Knowledge is source of po

'Twas this that gave the juggling priests of Nile,

Of Rome, or ancient Delphos, all their might. In modern time, 'twas this that placed the thrones Of Christian Europe 'neath the Jesuit's sway, And made his simple cowl more dreadful far Than royal purple. To its stern control E'en Nature's laws must bend. The winds, the Thunder, and sunshine, all perform its will. But there is yet a power by Knowledge given To all her votaries true, of higher worth Than all the rest-the power of doing good. Not for self-use alone is man endowed With all his godlike powers; a glorious charge, A mission to fulfil, to him is given ;-And, while one human heart by sin is swayed, Or while, in all the earth, a single mind The chain of ignorance or error wears, An angel's energies might find employ In its redemption. Proudly then may man The holy task perform; with joyous zeal Prepare, by his own culture, to improve His fellows, changing to light their darkness. And, for his own reward, man well may seek The fount of Knowledge : 'tis the only wealth : Pleasure-'tis fleeting fast; Ambition-vain; And Riches vanish like the dew of morn. But, as the buffetings of adverse storms Assail the sons of Science, at their side, A faithful ally still, she steadfast stands. This is the honor, then, which here we seek, Humbly to learn of Science, that, by her, We yet may be exalted, and may gain The noble might to raise our brethren, too, To like high station. It becomes us, then, Well to improve the means within our grasp; Though seeming to stand still, life speeds away Fast as the shade chased by a summer's sun; And, like the baseless fabric of a dream, Ere we well know its presence, it is gone But life is more than long, if, in its use, It answer life's great end. He longest lives. Who best fulfils the duties of his sphere; Who thinks most, feels most nobly, acts the best No longer then delay, nor waste the hours Her sone are doubly blest; the light benign Which cheers their hearts, they may again reflect On other spirits, kindling there the flame Which burns to purify, but not consume. This is a band of brothers-let it be In highest truth, Adelphic. Hand in hand Explore the paths of knowledge. Heart to heart In firmest concord stand. Think nought too hard To be attained by diligence untired. Action to us belongs-success to heaven ; Intentions, not results, are in our power :

# THE LIGHT OF LIFE.

And he who greatly dares, will greatly do.

There's a light on the shrine of the Genius of Fame That she waves where her fanes have their glorunfurled;

But it burns with a mocking and flickering flame, And dies in the damps from the grave, of the world. There's a light lifted high on the ramparts of Power, Where her blood-clottled battlements frown on the

But that ray shall sink down with each tottering tower And dark 'mid the doom of the universe lie

There's a light gleaming out from the coffers of Wealth And gilding with lustre her pompous array ; But its gleam shall al! fade when her terrible stealth Eternity burries Time's treasures away.

These lights of the esvil are but tapers of Death, irn from minsma toat kill as they glow; They live by a taper, they die by a breath,

But the light of the Cross is the lamp of our life, And higher shall blaze as Death's tapers go down; Twill guide, when the elements die in their strife, To heaven's sure riches, its temple and crown.

NON-RESISTANCE. The Non-Resistance Society--Capital Punish-

ment. &c. Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1843.

There is in this country a class of persons, few in number, who call themselves Non-Resistants, and who, in consequence of their peculiar doctrines and practices, have been exposed to a large measure of the ridicule which the bigoted and unthinking are wont to visit indiscriminately upon the heads of all who oppose radical changes in the Social structure. Like all reformers who have gone before them, they have been doomed to feel

'A world's reproach around them burn;'

while laboring, as they no doubt honestly believed, to redeem mankind from the bondage of evil principles and vicious practices. Seeing in the papers a notice that the annual meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society would be held on Tuesday at the Marlboro' Chapel, I resolved to improve the opportunity thus afforded to become acquainted with the doctrines and purposes of this much abused body of persons—believing, with Dr. Follen, that 'principles which are essentially the same as those entertained by the Society of Friends have a right at least to be heard, and not to be condemned without benefit of reason.\* Before going to the meeting, I took pains to procure a copy of the Declaration of Sentiments put forth by the Society at the time of its formation in 1838, and which I recollected to have seen at that period. I found it to have been a document drawn up with great ability, and setting forth the doctrines and while laboring, as they no doubt honestly believed, found it to have been a document drawn up with great ability, and setting forth the doctrines and purposes of the Society in language at once forcible and eloquent.

Now I suppose that if I had been the spectator of a battle here, your readers would all thank me for giving some account of it. Will they be less interested in learning how a portion of their fellow-men, viewing all wars and fightings to be sinful, propose to establish peace on earth and good will among men? I believe you have among your readers no small number of persons who have the manliness and courage which enable them to look at a new idea without being frightened or losing their temidea without being frightened or losing their temper; and as I believe they have derived great advantage from your practice of allowing fair play to all opinions, I cannot resist the inclination I feel to offer for publication in your columns a few of the most striking pgssages from the above Declaration. Your readers will thus obtain a clearer view of the sour readers will thus obtain a clearer view of the sentiments of this singular class of men than I could give in any other way, and those who are disposed to put themselves in a belligerent attitude will learn thereby the vulnerable points in the Non-Resistance fortress, on which their guns should be brought to

We cannot acknowledge allegiance to any human government; neither can we oppose any such government by a resort to physical force. We recognize but one Kirsa and Lawsiver, one Juder and Ruerr of mankind. We are bound by the laws of a kingdom which is not of this world; the subjects of which are forbidden to fight; in which Mercy and Truth are met together, and Richtzousness and Prace have kissed each other; which has no state lines, no national partitions, no geographical boundaries; in which there is no distinction of rank, no division of caste, no inequality of sex; the officers of which are

which there is no distinction of rank, no division of easts, no inequality of sex; the officers of which are Prace, its exactors Rightfeodysers, its walls Salvation, and its gates Praise; and which is destined to break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms.

'We register our testimony, not only against all wars, offensive and defensive, but all preparations for war; ngainst every naval ship, every arsenal, every fortification; against the militia system and a standing army; against all military chieftains and soldiers; aranist all monuments commemorative of victors. army; against all military chieftains and solders; against all monuments commemorative of victory over a foreign foe, all trophies won in battle, all celebrations in honor of military or naval exploits; against all appropriations for the defence of a-nation by the force of arms, on the part of any legislative body; against every edict of government requiring of its subjects military service. Hence we deem it unlawful

strength, and its laws are enforced virtually at the point of the bayonet, we cannot hold any office which imposes upon its incumbent the obligation to compel men to do right, on pain of imprisonment or death. We therefore voluntarily exclude ourselves from every legislative and judicial body, and repudiate all human politics, worldly honors, and stations of authority. If bench, neither can we elect others to act as our sub-

ordeal. It may subject us to insult, outrage, suffering, yea, even death itself. We anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation, calumny. Tumults may arise against us. The ungodly and viotyrannical, principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places, may combine to crush us. So they treated the Messian, whose example we are humbly striving to imitate. If we suffer with him, we know that we shall reign with him. We shall not be afraid of their terror, neither be troubled. Our con fidence is in the LORD ALMIGHTY, not in man.

Such are the principles of the Non-Resistants, as put forth by themselves. It will be seen that, how-ever erroneous, they purport to be drawn from the teachings of Jesus Christ, and that those who hold them, instead of being infidels, as they are some-times flippantly pronounced, avow the highest rev-erence for Christianity, and receive its instructions as of imperative obligation. If they are in error, is because they do not interpret the precepts Christ so as to reconcile them, in a sufficient de gree, with the warlike spirit of the world; a heresy, I submit, worthy neither of death nor bonds. Dr. Follen, in the article from his pen quoted above

'The authors of the New-England Non-Resistant The authors of the New-England Non-Resistance Society have rendered an important service to the cause of speech, insemuch as they have attempted to reduce it to first principles. "If war be sinful in all cases, and the use of violence constitutes the essence and essential immorality of war, the same principle must condemn the same means in every essence and essential immorality of war, the same principle must condemn the same means in every other case; it makes it sinful in an individual to take the life of an enemy, or use physical force, even in self-defence; and equally sinful in the Government to inflict not only capital punishment, but punish-ments of any kind, or to resort to coercive measures of any description. Hence the duty of every Christ-ian not only to abstain entirely from the use of force against human beings, (absolute non-resistance.) but against human beings, (absolute non-resistance,) but of refusing allegiance to any human Government, inas-much as, being constituted to enforce its commands, it

We do not see how any man, adopting the premises laid down by the American Peace Society-viz, that all war is contrary to the spirit of the gos-pell—can arrive at any other results than those main-tained by the New-England Non-Resistance Society.

I have occupied so much space already, that my remarks on the annual meeting of the Non-Resistance Society must be brief. When I entered the hall on Tuesday, I found about one hundred persons present, and a vigorous discussion going on upon the subject of Capital Punishment. Among those the subject of Capital Punishment. Among those present, I notteed Adin Ballon, of Hopedale Community, N. P. Rogers, of Now-Hampshire, W. L. Garrison, A. B. Alcott, &c. &c. An assembly more strikingly marked by all the outward manifestations of benevolence and moral worth, I have never seen of benevolence and moral worth, I have never seen. The speeches on the subject of Capital Punishment were excellent, and would have been responded to by all the enemies of the gallows, however widely dissenting from the ultra views of the meeting on other points. Measures, I am happy to learn, are about being adopted to bring this important subject before the next legislature. Petitions are to be circulated, which, I am confident, will be returned with a large number of signatures. returned with a large number of signatures, em-

The next subject which came before the Society. and which occupied its attention yesterday until the final adjournment, was the Immorality of Voting. The ground taken was that laid down in the Socie-

\*Democratic Review, March, 1839.

ty's declaration, viz: that governments being founded on violence, it was a sin for Christians to hold, or elect officers to, office under them. Admitting the premises to be sound, the conclusion would follow of course. The speeches of Garrison and Ballou, in defence of the doctrine, were certainly marked by great ability, and a spirit of philanthropy which must ever command the respect of all candid minds. As to the soundness or unsoundness of their arguments. I shall express no oninion: my object being As to the soundness or unsoundness of their arguments, I shall express no opinion; my object being simply to give your readers information respecting what is generally deemed one of the most singular movements of this singular age. Said a politician to me, after hearing Garrison's speech last night, 'If I pretended to be a Christian, I should be a Non-Resistant; I do not see how I could be any thing else. The teachings of Christ are certainly very clear on the point, and how they can be reconciled with violence, in any form, is to me incomprehensible.'

#### From the Yorkshireman. Capital Punishments.

Capital Punishments.

A very important Parliamentary paper on the subject of capital punishment for murder, which was moved for by Mr. Ewart at the close of the last session, has just been published. It goes very far to prove the impolicy of that punishment, even when inflicted for the greatest of crimes; and deserves the careful attention of the public generally, but more especially that of the judges who enforce, and of the legislators who frame, the laws.

The return comprises seven tables, and the following is a brief statement of their contents:

Table I. gives the commitments and executions for murder in England and Wales during the thirty years ending December, 1842, divided into five periods of six years each. They show that in the last six years, with only 50 executions, the commitments for murders were fewer by 61, than in the six years ending December, 1836, with 74 executions; fewer ending December, 1836, with 74 executions; fewer by 60 than in the six years ending December, 1830, with 75 executions; fewer by 56 than in the six years ending December, 1824, with 91 executions; and fewer by 93 than in the six years ending with and fewer by 93 than in the six years ending with 818, when the executions amounted to the number of 122.

In Table II. we have the only years since 1810 in In Table 11. we have the only years since 1810 in which all of those convicted of murder suffered death without a single exception; and, compared with them, an equal number of years in which the smallest proportion of those convicted were executed. This forms a sufficiently striking contrast for the purpose of comparison. In the first case, there were 66 persons convicted, all of whom underwent the last sentence of the law. In the second, 83 were convicted, of whom 31 only were executed, 52 having received commutation of sentence. Let us now see how those two very different methods of administernow these two very different methods of administer ng the penal laws affected the commission of crimin the following years. The total number of com mitments for murder, in the four years following those in which all were executed, was 270, while in the four years following those in which little more than one-third of those convicted were executed, it was only 222, making a difference of 48 commitments. If we compare the commitments in the fol-lowing years with those of the first years, we find that after invariable executions, the crime increased nearly 13 per cent., and that after commutations as the rule, and capital punishment as the exception, it

Tables III., IV., V., VI., are all constructed on a similar principle, and form, as it were, one series. They extend from the year 1834 (when the returns began to distinguish the crimes committed in the different counties) down to the present time. They show, first, the effect of uniform executions on the commission of murder; secondly, that of commutations thirdly, that of acquittals on the ground of insanity and, fourthly, that of acquittals in general. This i done by comparing the commitments for murder is the years following the executions, the commutations and the acquittals with the commitments in the years in which they respectively occurred. The mode of reasoning upon criminal statistics here fol-lowed may be somewhat novel, but it is undoubted-

ed. To make this clear, suppose, as is actually the case, we find that in the whole country, there has been a large decrease of commitments for murder, concomitant with a large diminution of executions for that offence. This could not be considered an unfair argument against the efficacy of the punishbench, neither can we elect others to act as our substitutes in any such capacity.

It follows that we cannot sue any man at law to compel him by force to restore any thing which he may have wrongfully taken from us or others; but, if he has seized our coat, we shall surreader up our cloak, rather than subject him to panishment.

We advocate no Jacobinical doctrines. The spirit of Jacobinism is the spirit of retaliation, violence and murder. It neither fears God nor regards man. We would be filled with the spirit of Christ. If we abide by our principles, it is impossible for us to be disorly, or plot treason, or participate in any evil work: we shall submit to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake; obey all the requirements of government, except such as we deem contrary to the commands of the gospel; and in no case resist the operation of law, except by meekly submitting to the panalty of disobedience. In entering upon the great work before us, we are not unmindful that, in its prosecution, we may be called upon to test our sincerity, even as in a fiery sults must be ascertained. Proximity of time is alsomering, suits must be ascertained. Proximity of time is altoo small so of importance in such an inquiry, as well as that
calumny, of place; and for this reason, the years immediately
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calumny, of place; and for this reason, the years immediately
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spiritual.

There is alto small so of importance in such as well as that
calumny.

It is obvious that, were we to compare single counties or single years, or even periods of two or three years, no sound induction could be made. But it is thought that eight years offord a basis sufficiently

broad to reason upon safely. Let us now proceed to the conclusion to be drawn Table III. contains the counties in which all convicted of murder were executed, with the exception of those counties where persons were ordered to be detained as insane. These have been omitted, because an acquittal on the ground of insanity, being followed by confinement, may be considered as pra totowed by connement, may be considered as practically equivalent to a secondary punishment: and it was wished to show the bearing of the capital penalty, when unmitigated by any lenity whatever. This table exhibits the following result:—

That in the years following the execution of all convicted, the commitments for murder, as compared with those of the previous year, decreased 2 pe Table IV. shows in the years following

commutation, the commitments for murder decreased

Table V., that in the years following acquittals on the ground of insanity, the commitments for murder de-

Table VI., that in the years following ments and no conviction, the commit-

Thus it appears, on the authority of these officia ables, that the crime of murder flourishes most un der a system of invariable executions—that it pro pers more then, than when the mercy of the nterposes with commutations of sentence—that it prospers more than under acquittals on the ground of insanity—and, lastly, that it even thrives better than under a total failure of justice through the ac-quittal of all who stand charged with the crime. The seventh table refers to London and Middle-

ex, and embraces thirty-two years, from 1810 down to the end of 1842. They are divided into two periods of sixteen years each. In the first of these, 34 persons were convicted of murder, all of whom, without exception, were executed. In the second, 27 were convicted, and only 17 executed. The commitments for murder, in the latter period, with 17 executions, were fewer, by more than the half, than in the former period, with exactly double the number

Let all these facts be taken together, and let any Let all these facts be taken together, and let any man, possessing an ordinary degree of intelligence and fairness, say whether they do not constitute such a large mass of unexceptionable evidence against capital punishments, as completely establishes their impolicy. Is it likely, is it morally possible, that the results here presented could have occurred, if the punishment of death really possessed any superiority over secondary penalties? Can we even escape the conclusion, that it is greatly inferior to them? It has been shown that, as executions decrease, It has been shown that, as executions decrease nishes; and that that crime flourish more after the execution, without exception, of all convicted of it, than under any other circustances whatever; more even than after a total failure of ustice through the acquittal of all accused. It thus becomes apparent that, be the fear inspired by the nt of death what it may, that penalty ope-

rates much more powerfully as an example of homicide for imitation, than as an example of terror to deter; and is, in fact and truth, a cause of the com-

Execution of a Man aged Eighty-Four.

On Wednesday morning, Allan Mair, who was onvicted at last Circuit Court at Stirling, of mu-

convicted at last Circuit Court at Stirling, of mur-dering an old woman 85 years of age, his reputed wife, underwent the extreme penalty of the law. The unfortunate man, who slept but little on Tues-

months' imprisonment, his whole appearance indicating the utmost degree of human frailty, borne down with the intense idea of grief, struggling to bear up against what he considered the greatest injustice. The prisoner having been seated, the Rev. Mr. Leitch, animated with a depth of feeling which could not be concealed, read and commented on several passages of scripture applicable to the case of the unfortunate man. Rev. Mr. Stark, the chaplain of the jail, then prayed in a most appropriate manner. The executioner then made his appearance; and, when pinioning the prisoner's arms, the poor creature said, 'You need not do it very tightly, as I intend to make no resistance. My only wish is to have it soon over.' At this time he was a good deal affected, and tears were flowing. We now thought that the idea of a speech upon the scaffold had left him, but we were mistaken, for he had been making up his mind to this last abortive effort for vindicating his innocence. When the executioner offered to put gloves upon his hands, he would not permit him. He was then conducted to the scaffold between two officers, being half carried, and quite bent, as when brought into the court room. Revenue was neceived by him! Who are the post-masters or clerks, that break open letters which are sealed with soals bearing anti-slavery mottoes? Who can answer?

Walworth, Wayne Co. N. Y., \( \) October 30th, 1843. ried, and quite bent, as when brought into the court room. Being placed upon the drop, he was accom-modated with a chair, upon which he was no sooner placed, than he began the contemplated speech, which continued nearly ten minutes. From the hol-low, sepulchral tone in which he expressed himself low, sepulchral tone in which he expressed himself in the court room, we were apprehensive that not a word of what he said would have been understood by the people; but we were mistaken; for, when he got to the fresh air, and felt himself at ease upon the chair, and saw the immense crowd gathered thick together, he assumed a courage greater than we thought his advanced age alone could have allowed to the court of the other terms and the same terms. lowed to remain, not to say any thing of the other circumstances in which he was placed. As he adcircumstances in which he was placed. As he advanced in his harangue, however, he got more and more animated, hurling fire and brimstone, death and damnation, both temporal and eternal, upon all, with the exception of the judge and jury, who had any part in his apprehension, examination, and trial. Scott's Meg Merilees, breaking the wand of peace in the presence of Godfrey Bertrain, and denouncing against him the heaviest curses, or even Shakspeare's Margaret of Anjou, when personated by Mrs. Siddons, would be but poor imitations of the burning earnestness with which Allan Mair upon the scaffold devoted his victims to everlasting destruction. Not a nerve quivered, nor did his eye blanch, while his arms, pinioned as they were, obey-Shakspeare's Margaret of Anjou, when personated by Mrs. Siddons, would be but poor imitations of the burning earnestness with which Allan Mair upon the scaffold devoted his victims to everlasting destruction. Not a nerve quivered, nor did his eye blanch, while his arms, pinioned as they were, obeyed the indignant fire within, and told to those who could not hear, that denunciation, and not prayer, was actuating his mind. It was to the following effect: he called upon the whole assembly, great as it was, and more especially those who came from his own parish and neighborhood, to listen to what he had to say, as they had not given him a single opportunity ever since his apprehension, to prove that own parish and neignoorhoof, to listen to what he dollars in his breeches, pockets, natead of a poor and had to say, as they had not given him a single op-friendless laborer, the whole city would have been on portunity ever since his apprehension, to prove that innocence, which was clear as noon-day. The minister of the parish had invented lies against him, had taken these lies to the pulpit, had brought them into Dayton (O.) Miamian. innocence, which was clear as noon-day. The minimizer of the parish had invented lies against him, had taken these lies to the pulpit, had brought them with him into his cell after he was condemned, and upbraided him with them. The constable that took him would not allow him to bring away any papers from his house, which might speak in his favor. The fiscal and the sheriff in Falkirk had also prevented him from proving his innocence. They would not allow him to bring up those witnesses, which were numerous, who could easily have cleared him from the crime with which he was unjustly charged, and as any condemned. They would not even allow him to write letters to these witnesses. For these reasons, he was quite certain that God from them, and destroy them. For nimself he had already ordered, and this he repeated, he had ordered the ordered and this he repeated, he had ordered the ordered and this he repeated, he had ordered the ordered and this he repeated, he had ordered the ordered and this he repeated, he had ordered the ordered and this he repeated, he had ordered the these reasons, he was quite certain that coa from heaven should rain down fire and brimstone upon them, and destroy them. For nimself he had already ordered, and this he repeated, he had ordered the 109th Psalm to be applied to them in all its conse-quences. The fiscal and sheriff had brought a Roquences. The fiscal and sheriff had brought a Roman Catholic man and woman, people who word shipped stocks and stones, to witness against him. And then the Nimmos, the people who lived in the east cloor, (meaning the next door to his house,) and who were the real guilty parties, had forsworn themselves, and brought him to the place he was now in, to be punished as a murderer. He was no murdered. He never committed murder, and he said these things as a dying man, just passing into the presence of God. But he was condemned as a murderer by the lies of a minister, by the injustice of a sherby the lies of a minister, by the injustice of a sner-iff and fiscal, and by the perjury of the witnesses; and he trusted that for this conduct, all these parties would be overtaken by the vengeance of God, and sent into everlasting damnation. During his speech, he repeatedly and earnestly addressed himself to persons from his own parish, Muiravonside. Mr. Leitch then engaged in prayer, with a pious eloquence and fervor dapted to the occasion, and towards the conclusion, his whole soul was engaged tion of Lord Abordeen, that 'negotiations to that escape bled, who heard with pleasure the pleadings of goodness, after the pouring forth of such language as the culprit had uttered. Mair had not a word of thanks, so far as we heard, to bestow upon any on the latter of the pouring forth of such language as the culprit had uttered. Mair had not a word of thanks, so far as we heard, to bestow upon any on the latter of the pouring forth of such language as the culprit had uttered. Mair had not a word of thanks, so far as we heard, to bestow upon any on the latter of the pouring forth of such language as the culprit had uttered. Mair had not a word of the latter of the As a set off against all this, we have learned that he spoke with affection of the Rev. Mr. Craig, secession minister of Avonbridge. When the execu-tioner was adjusting the white cap and the rope, he again gave audible vent to his pent up feelings, by vishing that all the parties he had devoted might be sent to destruction immediately after his death.

In the court room he was offered a glass of wine, which he refused, saving he wanted no such help to carry him through the scene that was before him, which he refused, saying he wanted no such help to carry him through the scene that was before him, neither did he. There was much point given to his heavy denunciations, by their being uttered in an antiquated Scottish dialect, now fast dying out. He was placed upon the drop at twenty-seven minutes heavy denunciations, by their being uttered in an antiquated Scottish dialect, now fast dying out. He was placed upon the drop at twenty-seven minutes past eight, and was thrown off at seventeen minutes was placed upon the drop at twenty-seven minutes past eight, and was thrown off at seventeen minutes to nine. The crowd was very great, though the morning had been drizzling, and just before he was thrown off, a partial gleam of sunshine broke. Our informant says, that Edwards was sufference of the prison discipline.—

N. Y. American. thrown off, a partial gleam of su through the clouds.—Glasgow paper.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE. Some of our readers have seen, no doubt, a picture in a late number of the 'Punch, or London Charivari,' one of the pictorial papers; but in the subject of this engraving, there is more food for tears than laughter. It is called 'Capital and Labor.' In the upper portion is Capital, represented by one of the aristocracy, sitting Capital, represented by one of the aristocracy, sitting in his easy-chair, surrounded with the most costly luxuries, and taking a glass of sparkling wine from a silver salver, held by a sleek, fat footman, in livery; while at the front door of the mansion is seen his coach and four, with its liveried attendants. In the coach and four, with its liveried attendants. In the ladies' drawing-room fat lapdogs are yawning, and luxurious dainties lavished on a monkey. Now look beneath. Men, women and children are seen at work in nakedness and hunger, in deep, dark coal-mines; miserable wretches, crippled by labor, are starving to death; mothers glaring upon their emaciated infants, which they press with skeleton fingers, while their task-master is seated on his bags of gold. There is a thick door shut against the of gold. There is a thick door shut against the wretched, with penderous patent locks, at which Love knocks in vain, and Hope weeps, but cannot enter. It is, indeed, a terrible picture of English life.—N. Y. Com. Adv. enter. It is, indeed, a terrible picture of English life.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Protection of Colored Scamen.—The Governor and Conneil of Massachusetts have appointed Messrs.

John A. Maybin, of New-Orleans, and B. F. Hunt, of Charleston, agents for this Commonwealth under a resolve of last winter, to represent the rights of colored sitzens of Massachusetts who may be restrained in these ports whon arriving there as seamen, with power to test the question before the U. S. Supreme Court. A great injustice is done to merchants and ship-owners, by imprisoning and detaining colored seamen, until the vessel sails. The rasolve was the result of a petition from the most respectable ship-owners of Boston, and has no relation to the question of abolition. The agents selected are said to be gentlemen of elevated and philanthropic character.

The Great Slave Market.

In a late number of the Albany Patriot, is a let ter from a gentleman in the city of Washington, ad-dressed to the editor, from which we take the following paragraph:

This year, over 5000 have already been sold i our dens of diabolism, and many more heart-strings will be broken before the winter sets in, by sundering all the ties of life to meet the demand for human victims in the Louisiana market. In Florida, also, the demand has been greatly increased by the dia-

The unfortunate man, who slept but little on Tuesday night, was visited early on the following morning by the Rev. Mr. Stark, chaplain of the prison, and another clergyman, with whom he spent a considerable time in devotional exercises. At twelve minutes past 8 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Leitch came into the court room, and was followed by the prisoner, half carried by the Rev. Mr. Stark, and the man who had been guarding him all night. At this moment the spectacle was most humiliating—a hoary old man in his 83d or 84th year, bent together with age and mental suffering, and oppressed with a five months' imprisonment, his whole appearance indicating the utmost degree of human frailty, bornedown with the intense idea of grief, struggling to

very mottoes? Who can answer?

E. W. CAPRON, Asst. P. M.

Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y.,

October 30th, 1843.

## The Decade Meeting.

Our friends in Philadelphia have procured the use of a large and commodious building for the fourth of December meeting, and are making preparations for a large assemblage of people on that occasion.—Standard.

#### ITEMS.

A Murder.—On Friday evening, a week ago, an Irishman by the name of Roger Lane, was killed, near the Dayton Race Track, by a blood-thirsty wretch by the name of George Pennewell. The facts

Seduction and Murder .- The Rockville (Md.) Jour

Interesting from Texas.—Advices from Galveston to the 14th inst. nearly a month later than before received, have reached New-Orleans.

The speeches of Brougham and Aberdeen, in the British Parliament, on the efforts making by England to effect negro emancipation in Texas, had been received, and caused considerable excitement in the republic. The official papers insist that the subject has not been broached by the British minister, or by any other agent of England, to the government of Texas. To this the opposition presses confront the declara-

Triumph of Mob Law-A Governor Intimidated.-A mob has been at work in Madison county, Indian The armed gang of Inwless ruffians, banded togethe by solemn oaths of mutual protection, threatened no only to mob the county jail, but to assault the judge, and lynch the jury, unless one of their convicted companions were immediately pardoned by the Governor We regret to say that their threats have had the de sired effect upon his Excellency—he has granted an

Manroe Edwards - We learn, from good authority

Murder, and attempted Arson.-A German, name William Leitza, a tailor by trade, who resid

Accident .- Miss Wealbty Davis, an operative on the Suffolk Corporation, had her right hand cut complete by off, yesterday forenoon, by the goering of a foom The bones of the wrist being much shattered, the arm was amputated below the elbow, by Dr. Kimball.—Lowell Adv.

Death on the Rail-Road .- A brakeman attached t

Insurrection in Africa,-An arrival at New-Yor from Sierra Leone, reports that the natives had riset on the French residents at Senegal. Two of the French inhabitants were killed, and forty of the na

# DENTAL SURGERY. Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Boston, and strengers visiting the city, who stand in a ceed of the operations of a Dential, that he may be found at his office, corner of Washington-steet at Grange Place, where all operations on the lost, necessary either for beauty or preservation, are penformed upon scientific and philosophical paiciples. Particular attention paid to chamsing and filling the cayed teeth with gold, thereby arresting the progress of disease, and rendering them useful for many teas. Dr. B. having had many years practical experience, is confident that he can give satisfaction to

from one to a full sel, inserted in the best menter and on the most reasonable terms. All operating and on the Extracting 25 cts.; other charges in proportion.

8. BRAMHALL, 450 Washington-at. corner La Grange Pla

# RESPIRATORS. OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IR, STRUMENTS,

STRUMENTS.

ENGLISH and American Respirators, the latter made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bownitta, may be land at 17 Bedford-street, at Theedere Mc. calf's Apothecary Shop, and at Mrs. Alles', 28812 Washington-street, 3 doors north of Bedford-street. Boston.

This Instrument is neeful for all persons liable in

This instrument is treated for all persons liable to be exposed to cold, seamen, coachmen, travellen, public lecturers, &c. as it prevents the animal least from passing off from the body of the water to a rapidly as it would otherwise. It is invaluable to all afflicted with cough during the cold months of the September 29,

### DR. BAYNES. SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREBUST ROW,

ONG experience in the practice of Death Surge.

ry has qualified him to judge of the disease of the Teeth in all their various stages, and the beat

mode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest materials and Artificial Tecth supplied of the purest materials and inserted on the most approved principle, without ligatures or wires, so as to aid materially in speech and mastication without subjecting the patient to the flur consequences which so frequently ensee where hey have been set without care or attention to the streture of the maxillary bone.

Specimens of work to the scen at the office. Paticular attention paid to the management of the grout of children's teeth. Treatment for the Tic-dologress, diseased Antrum, &c. Every operation warranted to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

with a call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Teeth inertal
on Gold Plate, can have them accurately fitted in for or five hours' notice.
May 19

### THE TRICOPHEROUS. OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

Is now acknowledged by thousands, who use it distributes the only remedy to prevent baldness, and to restore the hair that has fallen off, or become this; to prevent grey hair; to cure and remove every as pearance of scurf and dandroff from the hair, and is keep it in the most healthy, soft and glossy state, yet free from all oily and greasy appearances. The chief virtues of the Tricopherous, or Medicated Consoud, are: 1st, Its bracing, strongthening, and clarifying peperties. 2d, Its gently stimulating the action of the skin. 3d, Its producing and encouraging a reaction in the buth or root, and particularly in the pulp, which receives the vessels and nerves, giving life and vigous to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulation of the fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin from the effects of perspiration, scurf and dandroff, and disposing the hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use will preserve the hair in beauty and health to the latest period of life. For sale et al. S. LOPPANS & March 1981. the hair in beauty and health to the latest period of life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2d door from Washington st. Feb. 17.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS. For Sale at 25, Cornhill,

The Voice of Day The Voice of Duty, by Adia Ballou.
The Brotherhood of Thieves, by S.S. Foster.

Pierpont's Discourse on the Latimer Case. Pierpont's and Garrison's Poems. Dr. Channing's Address at Lenox. Anti-Slavery Melodies, Ten Years of Experience, &c. &c.

# Light and Truth.

A NEW work, with the above title, will be issued from the press on or before January 1, 1844, containing a history of the Colored and Indias race, from the Bible and ancient and modern writings, in a volume of 400 pages, handsomely bound in calfisis. Price, single copy, one dollar. A liberal discount will be allowed to individuals who remit orders for a dozen or more copies.

This compilation is recommended as a valuable collection, by gentlemen who have examined the manuscripts. The author is a colored min, a day seemdant of the colored and Indian race.

scendant of the colored and Indian race. Orders for the work will be received by Besjamin F. Roberts, 37 Cornhill, Secretary of the Publishing

Boston, October 25, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Publishing Committee of a wark called Light and Truth, a history of the Colored and Isdian race, hereby give notice that they have spounded Mr. James Scott to act as an agent for the circalation of this work. He is authorized to give lectures at the subject of the work, solicit aid, take subscriptions, and otherwise channels his trees of the work of the control of the work of the test of the work of the control of the work of the control of the work of t tions, and otherwise advance the interest of the work.

The work is now in press, and will be completed or before the 1st of January, 1844. We publish as addition of 2000 control of the edition of 3000 copies, a volume of 400 pages, bond in calf-skin. The work is highly recommended as a valuable production, and reflects great credit on its author, who is a descendant of the Colored and ledies resea

THOMAS DALTON, ) Publishing C. H. ROBERTS, Committee
A. V. LEWIS,
B. F. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Boston, October 25, 1843.

## BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such colored seamen as may visit Boaton, that he has opened as excellent Boarding House for their accommodation, on temperature principles, at No. 5, San Court Street, or the seamen of the s happy to receive their patronage. No pains will spared on his part to make their situation pleasants satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in accelance with good order and the principles of moran.
CHARLES A. BATTISTE, No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston. June 8, 1842.

To Manufacturing Jewellers.

A YOUNG man who has recently arrived for Hayti, where he served two years apprenticed as a Jeweller, is desirous of a situation where he comperfect his knowledge of the art. He is furnished with the heat testimonial as to character, and ha moreover, an ardent desire to completion in Boston would be prefer probably avail binself of inducements in other place-A favor will be conferred by applying immediately to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

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# [SEE PIRST PAGE.]

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